Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
FULTON & PRICE, Proprietors,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
$2 50 a-year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for accordingto the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted throughthe mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞All Letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the Proprietors.

JAMES FULTON, Editor.
A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.

VOL. 5.....NO. 42. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1849. WHOLE NO. 250.

TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One square	1 insertion,	$ 87
Do. do.	2 insertions,	1 62
Do. do.	3 do.	1 87
Do. do.	3 months, without change,	3 00
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Do. do.	12 do. do. do.	6 00
Do. do.	6 do. renewal weekly,	12 00
Do. do.	12 do do. do.	20 00

If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of $2 cents per square for every insertion after the first week.
A deduction of 33½ per cent on advertising bills over $20.
A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance*
☞No advertisement, reflecting upon the private character of any individual, can, under ANY circumstances, be admitted.

CIRCULATION of THE JOURNAL 1300

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 1 P. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 11 A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAIL, is due every Thursday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL - Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Sneed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

W. S. ASHE.
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE OPPOSITE COURT-HOUSE.)
Wilmington, N. C.
ADOPTS this method of informing his friends that he has determined to return to the practice of the Law, and will be grateful for any business that may be confided to his hands. He will at present attend the Courts of New Hanover, Duplin, and Wayne. [Feb 2, 1849—21-tf

EDWARD CANTWELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(OFFICE IN NIXON'S BASEMENT.)
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
will be grateful for any business entrusted to him
Jan 26, 1849—[20-tf

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

WM. H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGIST,
AND DEALER IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

W. L. SMITH.
(LATE OF THE FIRM OF SANDFORD & SMITH,)
AUCTIONEER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
STORE on North Water Street, Parsley's block.
September 29, 1848

JOHN T. RUSS,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
October 13, 1848—[5-y

G. & W. A. GWYER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
CABINET FURNITURE,
IN ALL ITS VARIETIES,
Bedsteads, Cots, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c. &c.,
Front street, near Market, Wilmington, N. C.
GEORGE GWYER, WM. A. GWYER.

T. F. ROBESON,
INSPECTOR OF
TIMBER and LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Dec 22, 1848—[15-tf

MOODY B. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Has located in the town of Wilmington, N. C., and may be found at his office, opposite the Court-house.
M. B. S. will also practice in the Courts of Brunswick, Duplin, Columbus, and Robeson Counties.
Sept 29, 1848—[3-tf

SCOTT, KEEN & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN
SUPERIOR
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Market-Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1849[—19-1y.

JOHN WILKER, Jr.,
Auctioneer and Commission
MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.
March 16, 1848.—[27tf

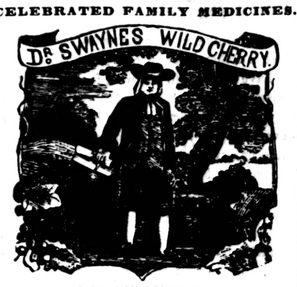
CASHWELL & BLOSSOM,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING
MERCHANTS,
Nos. 1 & 2, Dickinson's Buildings, North Water Street,
Wilmington, N. C.
Liberal CASH advances made on consignments of *Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores.*
April 6th, 1849.—[30-1y

WM. A. GWYER,
General Agent, Forwarding
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Wilmington, N. C.,
Will make liberal *cash* advances on consignments of Naval Stores and country produce generally.—All business entrusted to him, will receive his personal attention as usual.
☞Office on Front street, near Market.

THEOPHILUS HUGGINS,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will attend to any business proper to his office, such as the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, and all kinds of produce, together with filling orders, receiving and forwarding goods.
☞OFFICE in Nutt's buildings, North Water Street.
May 11, 1849—[35-3m

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE public are hereby notified that at the late County Court I was appointed INSPECTOR OF PROVISIONS. I have entered upon the duties of my office, and will give prompt attention and despatch in the discharge of the same. I respectfully solicit the patronage of the community.
JAMES L. CORBETT.
N. B.—All articles inspected by me have my brand thereon, and consumers especially will do well to buy no other, as my experience already proves the fact that a considerable saving will be made thereby. J. L. C.
April 27, 1849- [33-3m

DR. SWAYNE'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES.



DR. SWAYNE'S
COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY
TELL IT IN GATH—PUBLISH IT IN THE STREETS OF ASKALON!
The greatest Medicine in the known world.
OF all the cures that have ever been recorded, we may safely say the annals of medicine cannot furnish one to surpass this, which now stands as a living proof of the curability of CONSUMPTION, even when life had been despaired of.
Read this extraordinary case:
DECEMBER 25th, 1848.
DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: Having contracted a severe cold, which settled upon my lungs, attended with a violent cough pain in my side and breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by physicians of the first respectability, but my symptoms become very alarming; there was an abscess formed in my lungs, and made its way thro' my side, and discharged large quantities of pus externally, so that my physician thought the power or functions of one of my lungs were totally destroyed—therefore supposed the case entirely hopeless. This mournful state of things continued for a long time, until I was wasted and worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of remedies, but all failed to do any good. But there still being a spark of hope left with me and my anxious parents, and having heard of the great virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, and its being approved of by physicians of the first eminence, I concluded to make a trial of it, and to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually grew better, the hole in my side began to heal, and I am now happy to say, from a poor and almost hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy, and weigh more than I ever have. All my neighbors can testify to the above fact. ABRAHAM HUNSICKER,
2 miles from Skippackville, Skippack township, Pennsylvania.

Asthma of Eleven Years Standing,
Permanently cured by Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, after all other remedies had failed.
CINCINNATI, February 19, 1847.
Dr. SWAYNE—This may certify that eleven years ago last fall, I was troubled with the Asthma, which increased upon me in defiance of all the remedies I could hear of, until the year 1839–'40, when I was obliged to leave my native New England for a milder clime, which had the effect to mitigate my sufferings for three or four years, after which the disease increased until last winter. My sufferings were intense, almost beyond endurance, being obliged to sit up night after night, from inability to sleep in bed.
Last Fall I felt the symptoms earlier than usual in the season, but hearing that Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry was a sovereign remedy for *Diseases of the Lungs*, I immediately commenced its use, and the result was almost immediate relief. For the last six weeks I have not felt the least symptoms of the Asthma, and feel confident that I am well of it, and that I have been cured by the above named medicine.
Yours respectfully, J. W. KNIGHT,
Walnut street, between 3d and 4th.

Important Caution--Read! Read!
There is but one genuine preparation of Wild Cherry, and that is Dr. Swayne's, the first ever offered to the public, which has been sold largely throughout the United States and some parts of Europe; and all preparations called by the name of Wild Cherry have been put out since this, under cover of some deceptive circumstances, in order to give currency to their sales. Each bottle of the genuine is enveloped with a beautiful steel engraving, with the likeness of William Penn thereon; also Dr Swayne's signature, and as a further security, the portrait of Dr Swayne will be added hereafter, so as to distinguish his preparations from all others.

Swayne's Celebrated Vermifuge!
"A safe and effectual remedy for Worms, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, sickly or Dyspeptic children or adults, and the most useful Family Medicine ever offered to the public."
This remedy is one which has proved successful for a long time, and it is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be *far superior* (being so very pleasant to the taste, at the same time effectual,) to any other medicine ever employed in diseases for which it is recommended It not only destroys worms, but it invigorates the whole system. It is harmless in its effects, and the health of the patient is always improved by its use even when no worms are discovered. Dr Swayne's Vermifuge has met with a degree of favor from the public, which has perhaps never before been accorded to any medicine. It needs no recommendation wherever it is known. To the fond mother, bending in sleepless anxiety over her wasting child, it will carry relief joy, and thankfulness; to all who are suffering from the diseases for which it is prepared, it offers a speedy restoration to health
Remember! the genuine is put up in *Square Bottles*, with the portrait of Dr Swayne on each label, also his signature.
The above valuable medicines are prepared only by Dr H. SWAYNE, Philadelphia, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. C. EVANS, Druggist,
Wilmington, N. C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.; SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C., and by most respectable dealers in medicines throughout the United States.
March 16, 1849—[27

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS!
THE subscriber informs his old friends and all others in want of BLACK-SMITH work, of any description, executed in a style not inferior to work done at any other shop in N. Carolina or at the North, that he continues to carry on the Blacksmith business at his old stand, on Princess-street, opposite the Theatre.
Farmers, Turpentine and Timber makers, and others, having OLD AXES that are useless to them, are informed that they can have them worked over, and warranted to be equal to new ones, and at much less cost.
He has on hand a supply of PLOUGHS, of approved pattern. These Ploughs are made by NED BEATTY, who is admitted to be the best Plough manufacturer in this section of the State.
ALSO: ROUND SHAVES, manufactured by the subscriber, always on hand for sale.
ALSO; HORSE SHOD, & Carriages, Drays, &c., REPAIRED in a neat and substantial style. In a word, every description of BLACK-SMITH WORK can be executed at his shop, and the work warranted.
Orders are solicited, and prompt attention given
Wilmington, N. C., } L. WOOD.
Oct 27, 1848. } 7v5-12m

LIME! LIME!! LIME!!!
1000 BBLS. landing; also, Hydraulic Cement; Calcined Plaster; Plastering Hair, Fire Brick, &c.
J. C. & R. B. WOOD,
Builders and Contractors

Public Entertainment,
AT
ELIZABETHTOWN, Bladen County, No. Ca.
A. CARTER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the travelling public that he is prepared to entertain travellers at his HOTEL in Elizabethtown, and will be pleased to receive a portion of patronage. His Table will be found furnished with the best the surrounding country can afford. His Rooms are well furnished with bedding. In a word, every effort will be made to render his guests comfortable.
His STABLES are well provided with provender, and attended by careful Ostlers.
He has two large lots for the accommodation of DROVERS.
April 6th, 1849—[30-3m

New Fancy and Staple
DRY GOODS CASH STORE,
AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY
V. R. PEIRSON, AGENT.
THIS new establishment will be opened on Thursday next, when a a new and choice assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods will be offered.
As it is the determination of the subscriber to adopt the CASH system, he feels confident that the prices will be such as to convince all who wish to purchase that it is to their advantage to call and examine this stock, which will comprise all the latest styles of Spring and Summer Goods.
Having employed Mr. E. Moore, an experienced merchant from New York, the establishment will be under his superintendence.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, Raleigh, N. C
TRINITY SCHOOL,
3 miles West of Raleigh.
Right Rev. L. S. Ives, D. D. Visiter.
THE Summer Term of these Schools will commence on Wednesday, the 6th June.
A punctual attendance of the pupils is requested. For circulars, containing full information as to Terms &c., apply to the subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School.
Raleigh, April 12, 1849.—[32-3m

MILLINERY.
MRS. PEIRSON having associated with her Mrs. MOORE, of the city of New York, in the Millinery business, will, on Thursday next, at the store formerly occupied by Mr. Seth Hoard, on Front street, open a large assortment of Ladies Bonnets, Silks, Ribbons, Flowers, Capes, Collars, &c. &c., of the latest styles and patterns, to which they invite the attention of the Ladies of the city of Wilmington and vicinity;—all of which, for cheapness and elegance, cannot be surpassed. As the undersigned intends to make this establishment permanent, the Ladies of this city and vicinity may rely that they will at all times find a full assortment of all articles in the Millinery line, conforming with the fashions of the season.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst. a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to JOH W. Wells of Brunswick county James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

EVERITTSVILLE
FEMALE ACADEMY.
THE WINTER SESSION of this SCHOOL commenced on the 1st instant, under the management of Misses Richardson and Snyden, Ladies eminently qualified to instruct in the various branches of Literature and Science, and who will consider themselves responsible, so far as their influence and instruction is concerned, for the best interests of their pupils.
The government of the School will be parental. The great object will be, to incite to virtuous conduct, by an appeal to the moral sense; and by duly cultivating tenderness of conscience.
The Academic year will be divided into two sessions, of five months each, with two vacations two weeks in summer and six in winter. There will be a public examination at the close of each summer session.
Students will be charged from the time of entrance.
No deduction made for absence, except in case of protracted sickness.
Tuition has been *reduced* to the following rates:

Primary English branches, per session,	$7 0
The same, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Composition, &c.	10 00
The above, including Natural and Moral Philosophy, Astronomy, Botany, History, Logic, Rhetoric, Algebra, Geometry, &c. &c.,	12 50
French, Drawing and Painting, and Ornamental Needle-work, each,	5 00
Music, with use of Piano,	18 00

The Trustees have provided a large and commodious Boarding House, which is kept by Mr. and Mrs. Morisey—persons well qualified to discharge the duties.
Board $6 00 per month—one half in advance.
Books, Music, Paints, Stationery, Canvass, Crewell, &c., furnished to the students at a very small advance upon New York cost.
J. C. SLOCUMB, Secretary
Everittsville, [of Board Trustees.
Wayne county, January, 1849. 18-tf
Newbernian publish till forbid.

CAMPHINE! CAMPHINE!!
AT 40 cents per gallon. For sale at the Store of J. G. BAUMAN.
March 2—[25-tf

JUST RECEIVED,
PER SCHR. URIANA,
200 pair Children Shoes;
50 pair Gent's calt pegged Boots, extra quality;
25 " Ladies Lasting Gaiters;
40 " " welted Tiea;
50 " " " Buskins;
25 " kip pegged Boots. For sale by
M2] GRAY & JONES.

CREW LISTS.
A large supply of CREW LISTS on hand, and for sale low, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

SHIP STORES,
Put up with despatch, and not surpassed by any other dealer, as regards quality and cheapness. by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

NOTICE.
B. SHERMAN would inform the public that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE work, both in making and repairing. He has now on hand, a number of new CARTS and DRAYS, made in the best manner. He is also prepared to have all kinds of Blacksmith work done, in the best manner and at the shortest notice.
☞Shop near MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG'S Distillery.
September 22, 1848—[2-tf

LIST OF BLANKS
ON HAND, and for sale at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sabonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	

☞Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.
☞Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

AGENCY
FOR THE SALE OF
TIMBER, LUMBER, AND NAVAL STORES.
THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public in general, that he will receive orders for the sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, and NAVAL STORES, and solicits a share of the public patronage.
He will at all times endeavor to give the quickest possible despatch to all business entrusted to his care. He will also have a large Timber pen and a good wharf at his command, where persons sending any of the above articles to market can secure the same till sold, at a moderate expense.
OFFICE on Hall's wharf.
MILES COSTIN.
Dec 15, 1848[—14-1y

J. T. SCHONWALD,
Botanic Physician.
Murphy's building, 2d door from the corner of Princess and Water Streets, North side,
WOULD tender his thanks to the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, and respectfully informs the public that he still keeps on hand a large and fresh stock of BOTANIC MEDICINES, of his own manufacture, of *purely vegetable* composition. These medicines are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of medicines ever offered to the public. They are effectual remedies for consumption, coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough, cholera, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, cholic, gravels, liver and spleen complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, sick head-ache, piles, nervous diseases, worms, tetter, and all diseases of the skin, itch, scrofula, all kinds of fever, &c. &c.
ALSO.—On hand and for sale at manufacturer's prices, RHINEHARDT'S patent glass pad double and single lever TRUSS for Hernia.
Wilmington, Aug. 18, 1848.—[49-1y

The Merchant Tailoring
WILL be continued as usual, under the superintendence of V. R. PEIRSON and H. S. KELLY, in the rear of the store formerly occupied by V. R Peirson, Agent, who has just returned from the North with a splendid assortment of goods in the above line, embracing every article kept in an establishment of the kind, which will be made up to order in a style that cannot fail to please the most astidious.
The fancy department embraces all the new and elegant patterns and most desirable styles. Fancy Silk and Satin Cravats, Suspenders, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, &c.
In addition to the above, a variety of ready-made clothing, manufactured by one of the most fashionable New York Tailors, which will be sold at as low prices as can be found in either of the Atlantic cities.
For the liberal share of patronage which has been extended to this establishment for many years, we return our unfeigned thanks, and promise that no efforts on our part will be spared to serve our customers as favorable as circumstances will admit.
V. R. PEIRSON,
Agent for SETH HOARD.
April 5, 1849—[30-1y

ICE---ICE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS have in store 292 tons of *Ice*, and will receive additional supplies through the season, from the fresh ponds of Boston.
Our ICE HOUSE is open every morning, from sun-rise till breakfast bell-ring. Ice will also be retailed from Shaw's Drug Store, at all hours of the day. Citizens can procure it at any hour of the night, (in case of sickness,) by calling on Mr. Shaw, at his house, on Second-street, a few doors from Market-street.
We solicit orders from our friends in the country. Ice will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded.
Thankful for past patronage, we hope again to merit the public support.
SHAW & REPITON.
April 13th, 1849. 61oct

HOTCHKISS'
Vertical Water Wheels.
W. BRANSON is Agent for the above Wheels in this place. He will take pleasure in showing the castings to any person who may desire to see them. There will be found at his office a supply of Wheels, Cranks, or Gudgeons, at all times, for sale singly or in pairs.
Dec 29, 1848—[16-tf

Notice.
CONSIGNEES and owners of Goods, coming by any of the Packets consigned to my address, are hereby notified that they must attend to receiving them on their arrival, and during the time the vessels are discharging, as I will not be responsible for any goods after being landed.
GEORGE W. DAVIS.
October 16, 1846

JUST RECEIVED
At the Book Store, the following New Novels.
The Sea Lions, by Cooper,
A Man made of Money, by Douglas Jerrold,
Mordaunt Hall, or a September night, by the author of Emilia Wyndham,
Memoirs of my youth, by A. de Lamartine,
Ellen Wareham, or Love and Duty, by Ellen Pickering.
White's New Plantation Melodies,
The American Joe Miller, the most amusing colection of witticisms ever published.
ALSO,
Mason's Farrier; Macauley's History of England,
Laneton Parsonage, 3 parts,
Æsops Fables; Webster's Dictionary, unabridged,
Do. do. University Edi.,
Walker's Dictionary.
A variety of School Books.
May 4 L. H. PIERCE.

To all whom it may concern.
Persons indebted to Dr. JOHN R. HAWES, will find their notes and accounts in my hands; an early payment of them will save costs. Persons having claims against Dr. HAWES will present them to me for settlement.
THOS. D. MEARES.
April 6, 1849.—[30-tf

FRUIT TREES, &c.
THE subscriber has removed his Nursery Establishment from Randolph county to Guilford county, near Greensboro', and solicits orders for Apple, Peach, Pear, Nectarine, and Apricot Trees, which he will furnish from 50 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can be obtained at from Northern Nurseries. His intention is to make a regular business of it, and he also intends having an extensive assortment of Shrubs and Flowers for sale, and he asks for his efforts such patronage as State pride and interest should prompt the people of North Carolina to give him.
His agent in Wilmington is Mr. J. WILKINSON, who has some of his Trees for sale, and who will receive orders. Orders may also be directed to the subscriber at Greensboro'.
THOS. H. PENTRESS.
December 22, 1848—[15-1y

WILLIAM L. MONTAGUE,
MUSIC SELLER,
No. 158 MAIN STREET,
RICHMOND, VA.,
HAS always on hand PIANO FORTES, from the most approved manufactories, which he will sell at the Factory prices.
W. L. M. is daily adding to his already extensive
Catalogue of Music,
THE NEW PIECES OF MERIT FOR
VARIOUS INSTRUMENTS.
He also receives all the new music published in the different cities of the United States, which enables him to supply orders with promptness and despatch.
Teachers and country dealers supplied on the most reasonable terms.
A general assortment of the various kinds of
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
both of domestic and foreign manufacture, for sale.
February 9, 1849—[32-6m1c

Saddle, Harness, and Trunk MANUFACTORY.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has recently received large additions to his stock of Saddle and Harness mountings, &c., of the latest and most improved style, and is constantly manufacturing, at his store on Market street, formerly occupied by Guy C. Hotchkiss, every description of articles in the above line.—From his experience in the business, he feels confident that he will be able to give entire satisfaction to his customers, and all others who may favor him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep, a large assortment of
Coach, Gig, Sulky, and Buggy Harnesses; Lady's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.;
Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles,
Whips, Spurs, &c. &c.,
all of which he will warrant to be of the best materials and workmanship. He has also a large assortment of
Trunks, Valises, Saddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.,
and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, all of which he offers low for *cash*, or on *short credit* to prompt customers.
Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c. &c., made to order.
REPAIRING of all kinds done with neatness and despatch. Old Saddles and Harness taken in part pay for new. JOHN J. CONOLEY.
N. B.—All accounts standing on my book over six months, will be charged with interest. All persons indebted to the subscriber for last year will please call and settle, as by so doing they may prevent what would be disagreeable to them and unpleasant to him, as persons sometimes have to do unpleasant things in self-defence. J. J. C.
March 9, 1848

Masonboro' Retreat.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he still continues to keep this well known House, on Masonboro' Sound.
He feels thankful for the patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures the public that no pains shall be spared on his part to make the stay of all who visit him pleasant and agreeable. Arrangements have been made for a supply of Oysters and Fish of all kinds during the season.
The Bar will also be supplied with the best Wine and Liquors. Terms, &c.

Breakfast	at	8 o'clock,	37½	cents.
Dinner	"	3 "	50	"
Supper	"	7 "	37½	"
Roast Oysters			25	"
Lodgings			35	"

Liquors at the usual Wilmington prices.
Horse feed 25c each. JOHN A. DAVIS.
May 11—[35-1m

NEW NOVELS.
Just received, at the Book Store, viz:
Percy, or the Old love and the New.
The Marrying Man.
The Poor Cousin, by Mrs. Pickering; certainly one of the most amusing and unsigned productions that has been issued for some time in the way of light Romance.
The Haunted man and the Ghost's bargain, a fancy for Christmas time, by Charles Dickens.
The Dower House, a tale of by-gone days, by Mrs. Grey.
The Renegade, a Historical Romance of Border life.
The Old Judge, or life in a Colony, by Judge Haliburton, author of Sam Slick, the Clock maker.
First part, Sequel to the mysteries of New York.
First part, Ned Buntline's life.
Mike Fink, a legend of Ohio.
Revenge, or the Robber of Guatemala.
Anger, or the fire brand.
The Prince, or George St. George Julien.
Notes of Travel in California.
Gold Regions of California.
The Priest of the Black Cross.
Dombey and Son, bound.
The Women of the American Revolution.
A variety of School Books.
Feb 16 L. H. PIERCE.

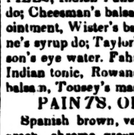
LAFAYETTE HOUSE.
THE subscriber takes this method of returning his thanks to a generous public for the hitherto liberal patronage he has received; and at the same time most respectfully informs his old customers and the public at large, that the LAFAYETTE HOUSE, next door above the Hanover House, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, on Front Street, (his old stand,) is still open for the reception of transient or steady *Boarders*. He will at all times be happy to wait upon those who shall favor him with their custom, and he will spare no pains to render them comfortable while they are with him. His table is furnished with the best the market affords.
His BAR ROOM, at the old well known ROCK SPRING, will be found at all times handsomely filled up with the best of Liquors and Refreshments. DAVID THALLY.
Sept 1, 1848[—51-1y

FRESH BEEF! MUTTON! &c. &c.
JAMES PETTEWAY, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he will resume the BUTCHERING BUSINESS in said town on or about the 10th of October next. He takes occasion here to return his thanks to his old customers, and hopes by strict attention to the business to merit a renewal of their patronage.
He will endeavor, at all times, to keep his stall at the new Market-house supplied with the best of FRESH BEEF, VEAL, LAMB, MUTTON, and PORK.
Drovers will find it to their interest to call on him before disposing of their stock.
Sept. 22, 1848. 3-t

FULTON & PRICE,
JOB, PAMPHLET, CARD AND ORNAMENTAL
PRINTERS,
CORNER OF FRONT AND PRINCESS STREETS
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
are prepared to execute PRINTING of every description, in a style equal to any printers in the State.
Particular attention paid to the following kinds of
LETTER PRESS PRINTING:

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,	HANDBILLS,
BILLS OF LADING,	LABELS,
CARDS,	LAW BLANKS,
CATALOGUES,	MILITARY NOTICES,
CERTIFICATES,	NOTES,
CHECKS,	PAMPHLETS,
CIRCULARS,	POLICIES OF INSURANCE,
CUSTOM HOUSE BLANKS,	NEGRO PAPERS,
DRAFTS,	RECEIPTS.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING NEATLY DONE!
HAND-BILLS AND POSTERS
of any size, for *Theatres, Concerts, Circus', etc.* done without delay, in a manner that will give satisfaction, and on the most *reasonable terms.*
We call the attention of our citizens, and the public in general, to the above Circular, and cordially extend to them an invitation to give us a call for their work, assuring them that it shall be *well done*, and at a *price to suit the times.*
FULTON & PRICE.
March 30, 1849.

New Livery Stables.---FIRE PROOF.—

Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.
My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Courthouse, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof.* They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.
I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comfortably.
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.
My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.
I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.
H. R. NIXON.
Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS,
Oils, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, Patent Medicines, &c., &c., &c.
THE Subscriber has and is now receiving his large stock of Drugs, Chemicals, &c., &c., selected by himself from the largest Importers and Manufactures in the Northern cities, consisting in part of the following:
Calomel, gum opium, do Assafœtida, do camphor, do aloes soc, do do cape, do guaiac, do arabic, rad columbo, do gentian, do seneca, do rhatany, do valerian, ess peppermint, do cinnamon, do lemon, castor oil by gallon or bottle, pv Jalap, do rhubarb, do ipecac, do columbo, do pink root, do galls, do aloes, do opium, do gamboge, cinnamon, cloves, black pepper, mace, allspice, nutmegs, quassia, epsom salts, glauber, sal. nitre, do soda, do tartar, bi carb soda, cream tartar, snake root, pink do, fol senna, do digitalis, do Buchu, do uva ursi, sarsaparilla, ext jalap, Resp'd guaiac.

CHEMICALS.
Sulph Quinine, di arsenitic feroc potass, phos ammonia, denar opium, iodine, Citric acid, citrate of iron et quinine, soluble citrate of iron, valerinate of zinc, sulph morphine, act. do, salucine, iod. of mercury, do iron, do syrup of, do lead, do arsenic, strychnine, veratrine, chloroform, piperine, hydr. potas, agt. nit, pure; do do No. 2; oz silver.

PATENT MEDICINES.
Townsend's, Carpenter's, Sands', Webster's and Grafenburg's SARSAPARILLAS, Sands' Iod of do; Jayne's expectorant; Wright's, Dickener's, Tippel's, Wistar's, Brandreth's, Gordon's, Grafenburg's, Beckwith's, Jayne's san., and Champion's PILLS; Indian Panacea, Swaine's do, Child'rn's do; Cheesman's balsam; Perry's dead shot, Gray's ointment, Wister's balsam of Wild Cherry, Swayne's syrup do; Taylor's balsam liverwort, Thompson's eye water, Fahnestocks vermifuge, House's Indian tonic, Rowand's tonic mixture, Olssanian balsam, Tousey's master of pain, &c.

PAINTS, OIL, DYESTUFFS.
Spanish brown, venitian red, red lead, chrome green, chrome green in oil, white lead ground, pure extra, and No. 1, chrome yellow, black lead, linseed oil, train, oil, log wood, copperas, indigo, madder.

PERFUMERY, AND FANCY ARTICLES.
German cologne, french do, fancy soaps, plain do, toilet powder; fine tooth, hair, nail, comb, shaving, cloth, and flesh Brushes; cut velvet card cases, ox marrow, pomatum, hair dye, tooth powder, do restoratives, hair tonic, Rowland's macassa oil, military shaving soap, Lubin's extract, jassamin, magnolia, vervien, jocky club musk, ambozoisic, migionette, mousseline, tooth picks, Preston's volatile salts, powder boxes and puffs, segar cases, motto wafers, trans. do, Roussel's cream, combs, fancy note paper, toilet bottles of cut glass, do do gilt, tooth paste, cassods oil, bears do., &c.
For flavoring Ices, Jellies, Custards, Sauces, Pastry, Syrups, &c.
Meakin's ext of rose, do do nutmeg, Preston's ext of lemon, do do vannilla, orange flower water, tonka beans, nutmegs, cinnamon, rose water peach water. Essences of all kinds, for sale by
WM. H. LIPPITT,
c20 Druggist & Chemists.

DOCTOR B. A. KENNEDY,
Dental Surgeon,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgeons,
BEGS leave to tender his professional services to the citizens of Wilmington and public generally, having determined on locating himself in this place. He is prepared to perform all operations in his profession on the latest and most approved principles Incorruptible Artificial Teeth inserted on gold plate from one to an entire set. Whole upper sets inserted on the Atmospheric pressure principle. Having made an improvement in this mode of inserting teeth, he confidently recommends it as answering the purpose of mastication. They can be taken out and put back at pleasure by the wearer, be worn with comfort, and cannot be detected from the natural teeth. Extracting, cleansing, and plugging &c., done on scientific principles. All operations warranted to give satisfaction, and not to be surpassed by any operator in the United States.
Irregularities in Children's teeth corrected.
Ladies attended at their residence when necessary.
Office adjoining Doct Ware's in the same building.
May 11, 1849—[35-3m

FISH.
10 bbls Mackerel, assorted; 25 bbls Mullets.
For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

LEMONS.
10 boxes fresh Lemons; 10 boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

CLARET WINE.
10 boxes St. Julien Madeck Claret. For sale by
J8] HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.
Reduction of Price.
THE subscriber having purchased from the estate of W. R. GALES, Esq., deceased, the entire Edition of Vols. 6, 7, and 8, Law, and Vols. 4 and 5, Equity, of Iredell's Reports of Cases decided in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, (from December Term, 1845, to August Term, 1848, inclusive, and including also the Equity Cases of the present Term of the Court,) has reduced the price from *Six Dollars* to *Five Dollars* per volume; and is prepared to furnish them to Gentlemen of the Bar and to Booksellers, except Vol 5 of Equity, to

From the Washington Union.

MR. POLK.

We had reserved for ourselves the melancholy duty of preparing a succinct sketch of the life of the late ex-President, whose unexpected and untimely decease the nation now mourns; but we have been anticipated in part in the task which we had appropriated to ourselves, by the following full and authentic sketch which we find in the *Pennsylvanian*, and which we take pleasure in transferring to our columns. This admirable sketch brings the life of Mr. Polk down to the commencement of his administration, in March, 1845. We reserve to onrselves the melancholy office of sketching the eventful and glorious measures of that administration, which but a few days ago we conscientiously pronounced to be the most brilliant which has graced our annals.—We have had a full opportunity of studying the whole character of James K. Polk. We have seen him nearly every day for four years, amid all the cares of office—when laboriously engaged in considering and concocting those great measures which have excited the astonishment and admiration of the world—and we do not hesitate to pronounce him one of the ablest statesmen, if not the ablest, whom we have ever known. He had all the elements of a great statesman. He had that strong Common Sense which approaches its high object calmly and comprehensively, regards it in all its lights, and traces its remotest consequences in the germ itself. He took his course according to the democratic principles with which he had long been deeply imbued, and fixed his eye upon the good of his country alone. It was his high office to attain "noble ends by noble means."—Having made up his decision, he had the firmness to adhere to his measures. The clamors of the opposition in or out of Congress, and the thunders of the press, and even their pursuasions and remonstrances, could not shake him from his purpose. No man governed him. On the contrary, such was the clearness of his views, and such the firmness of his character, as he went on steadily in the path which he had marked out for himself, that even his anxious and doubting friends were frequently inspired with new energy, and confessed the superiority of his judgment. Along with these elements of real civic greatness, Mr. Polk, combined another of the high and rarest qualities of a statesman—that magnanimity of character which forgets wrongs, and does justice even to an enemy. We have seen Mr. Polk tried in various situations; but amid all the rockings of the battlements—amid all the storms of party—amidst the various questions which he had to meet, in peace or in war, greater both in interest and variety than has probably occurred to any other President, he never lost that clearness of spirit and equanimity of temper which the occasion required. It was thus that he communicated confidence to his friends, commanded frequently the respect of his enemies, and confirmed the propriety of his course by the brilliancy of his success. We have uniformly expressed these opinions of Mr. Polk's abilities, and of the value of his administration; and we see no occasion to withhold them now that this distinguished man is no more, when our motives cannot be assailed, nor

"Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death."

Would that his precious life could have been spared longer to his country! Would that he could have had a more extended opportunity of enjoying the reminiscences of the past, and the gratitude of the people! And, above all, would that the cherished partner of his bosom, who had been bound to him for so many years—who had shared all his fortunes and all his sympathies—whose superior mind had enabled her to assist his own judgment, and to throw such a tender and exquisite grace around the office to which he had been elevated by the voice of his country, could have been spared the inexpressible pain of this early, fated separation. But we must not murmur against the dispensations of Providence; and religion will descend, with healing on its wings, to soothe the sorrows of the friends whom he has left behind him.

The public voice is already expressing the sincere respect which is felt for his memory. Public honors will be awarded to the deceased patriot President; and orators will not be wanting to do full justice to his merrits, and among them those who were personally and best acquainted with him—who intimately understood his whole character, and the whole scope of his glorious administration.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JAS. KNOX POLK, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

James Knox Polk, the eleventh President of the United States, was the eldest of ten children, and was born on the 2d of November, 1795, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina. His ancestor, (whose original name, Pollock, has, by obvious transition, assumed its present form,) emigrated in the early part of the eighteenth century, from Ireland. The family traces their descent from Robert Polk, who was born and married in Ireland: his wife, Magdalen Tasker, was the heiress of Mowning Hill. They had six sons and two daughters; Robert Polk, the progenitor of James Knox Polk, was the fifth son; he married a Miss Gullet, and removed to America. Ezekiel Polk, the grandfather of James K. Polk, was one of his sons.

The Polk family settled in Somerset county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where some of their descendants still sojourn. Being the only democrats of note in that country, they were called the democratic family. The branch of the family from which the President is descended, removed to the neighborhood of Carlise, in Pennsylvania, and thence to the western frontier of North Carolina, some time before the commencement of the revolutionary war. Some of the Polk family were honorably distinguished in that eventful struggle. On the 20th of May, 1775, consequently more than twelve months anterior to the Declaration of Independence of the 4th of July, 1776, the assembled inhabitants of Mecklenburg county publicly absolved themselves from their allegiance to the British crown, and issued a formal manifesto of independence, in terms of manly eloquence, similar to some of the expressions in the declaration of the American Congress, adopted more than a year afterward. Colonel Thomas Polk, the prime mover in this act of noble daring, and one of the signers of this first declaration of independence, was the great uncle of the President, and the family is also connected with the Alexanders, chairman and secretary of the meeting which adopted the declaration, as well as with Dr Ephraim Brevard, the author of the declaration itself.

The father of James K. Polk was a farmer of unassuming pretentions, but enterprising character. Thrown upon his own resources in early life, he became the architect of his own fortunes. He was a warm supporter of Mr. Jefferson, and through life a firm and undeviating democrat.

In the autumn of 1806 he removed, with his family of ten children, from the homestead in North Carolina, to Tennessee, where he was one of the pioneers of the fertile valley of Duck river, a branch of the Cumberland, then a wilderness, but now the most flourishing and populous portion of the State. In this region the subject of this sketch resided until his election to the presidency; so that he may be said literally to have grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength. Of course, in the infancy of its settlement, the opportunities for instruction could not be great.—Notwithstanding this disadvantage, and the still more formidable one of a painful affection, from which, after years of suffering, he was finally relieved by a surgical operation, he acquired the elements of a good English education. Apprehending that his constitution had been too much impaired to permit the confinement of study, his father determined, much, however, against the will of the son, to make him a commercial man; and, with this view, placed him with a merchant.

He remained a few weeks in a situation adverse to his wishes, and incompatible with his taste. Finally, his earnest appeals succeeded in overcoming the resistance of his father, and in July, 1813, he was placed, first under the care of the Rev. Dr. Henderson, and subsequently at the academy of Murfreesboro', Tenn; then under the direction of Mr. Samuel P. Black, justly celebrated in that region as a classical teacher. In the autumn of 1815 he entered the university of North Carolina, having in less than two years and a half thoroughly prepared himself to commence his collegiate course, being then in the twentieth year of his age.

Mr. Polk's career at the university was distinguished. At each semi-annual examination he bore away the first honor, and finally graduated in 1818, with the highest distinction of his class, and with the reputation of being the first scholar in both the mathematics and classics. Of the former science he was passionately fond, though equally distinguished as a linguist. His course at college was marked by the same assiduity and studious application which have since distinguished him. His ambition to excel was equalled by his perseverance alone; in proof of which, it is said that he never missed a recitation, nor omitted the punctilious performance of any duty. Habits of close application at college are apt to be despised by those who pride themselves on brilliancy of mind, as if they were incompatible. This is a melancholy mistake. Genius has ever been defined the faculty of appreciation. The latter is, at least, something better and more available. So carefully has Mr. Polk avoided the pedantry of classical display, (which is the false taste of our day and country,) as almost to hide the acquisitions which distinguished his early career. His preference for the useful and substantial, indicated by his youthful passion for the mathematics, has made him select a style of elocution which would perhaps be deemed too plain by the admirers of flashy declamation.

From the university he returned to Tennessee, with health impaired by application, and in the beginning of the year 1819 commenced the study of the law, (that profession which has furnished nine of the eleven Presidents of the United States) in the office of the late Felix Grundy, for many years a representative and senator of Tennessee in Congress, under whose auspices he was admitted to the bar, at the close of 1820. He commenced his professional career in the county of Maury with great advantages, derived from the connexion of his family with its early settlement. His warmest friends were the sharers of his father's early privations and difficulties, and the associates of his own youth. But his success was due to his personal qualities still more than to extrinsic advantages. A republican in habits as well as in principles, depending for the maintenance of his dignity upon the esteem of others, and not upon his own assumption, his manners conciliated the general good-will. The confidence of his friends was justified by the result. His thorough academical education, his accurate knowledge of the law, his readiness and resources in debate, his unwearied application to business, secured him at once full employment, and in less than a year he was already a leading practitioner.

Mr Polk continued to devote some years exclusively to the prosecution of his profession, with a progressive augmentation of reputation, and the more solid rewards by which it is accompanied. In 1823, he entered upon the stormy career of politics, being chosen to represent his county in the State legislature, by a heavy majority over the former incumbent, but not without formidable opposition. He was for two successive years a member of that body, where his ability in debate and talent for business at once gave him reputation. The early personal and political friend of Gen. Jackson, he was one of those who, in the session of 1823–'24, called that distinguished man from his retirement, by electing him to the Senate of the United States.

In August, 1825, being then in his thirtieth year, Mr. Polk was chosen to represent his district in Congress, and took his seat in the national councils in December following. He brought with him those fundamental principles to which he has adhered through all the mutations of party. From his early youth he was a democratic republican of the strictest sect. He has ever regarded the constitution of the United States as an instrument of specific and limited powers, and he was found in opposition to every measure that aimed to consolidate federal power, or detract from the dignity and legitimate functions of the State governments. He signalized his hostility to the doctrines of those who held to a more liberal construction of the constitution, in all their modes. He always refused his assent to the appropriation of money by the federal government for what he deemed the unconstitutional purpose of constructing works of internal improvement within the States. He took ground early against the constitutionality as well as expediency of a national bank; and in August, 1829, consequently several months before the appearance of General Jackson's first message, announced then his opinions in a published letter to his constituents. He has ever been opposed to a tariff for protection, and was, at all times, the strenuous advocate of a reduction of the revenue to the economical wants of the government. Entertaining these opinions, and entering Congress, as he did at the first session after the election of John Quincey Adams to the presidency, he promptly took his stand against the doctrines developed in the message of that Chief Magistrate, and was, during the continuance of his administration, resolutely opposed to its leading measures.

When Mr. Polk entered Congress, he was, with one or two exceptions, the junior member of that body. His first speech was in favor of a proposition to amend the constitution in such manner as to prevent the choice of President of the United States from devolving on Congress in any event. This speech at once attracted public attention by the force of its reasoning, the copiousness of its research, and the spirit of indignation with reference to the then recent election by Congress by which it was animated. At the same session, the subject of the Panama mission was brought before Congress, and the project was opposed by Mr. Polk, who strenuously protested against the doctrine of the friends of the administration, that as the President and Senate are the treaty-making power, the House of Representatives cannot deliberate upon nor refuse the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect. The views of Mr. Polk he embodied in a series of resolutions, which reproduced in a tangible shape the doctrines on this question of the republican party of 1798. The first of these resolutions declares "that it is the constitutional right and duty of the House of Representatives, when called upon for appropriations to defray the expenses of foreign missions, to deliberate on the expediency of such missions, and to determine and act thereon, as in their judgment may seem most conducive to the public good."

From this time, Mr. Polk's history became inseparably interwoven with that of the House. He was prominently connected with every important question, and upon every one took the boldest democratic ground. He continued to oppose the administration of Mr. Adams until its termination; and during the whole period of General Jackson's terms he was one of its leading supporters, and at times, and on certain questions of paramount importance, its chief reliance. In December, 1827, Mr. Polk was placed on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and some time after, as chairman of a select committee, he made a report on the surplus revenue, denying the constitutional power of Congress to collect from the people, for distribution, a surplus beyond the wants of the government, and maintaining that the revenue should be reduced to the exigencies of the public service. In 1830, he defended the act of Gen. Jackson in placing his veto on the Maysville road bill, and thus checking the system of internal improvement by the general government which had been entered upon by Congress.

In December, 1832, Mr. Polk was transferred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and at that session presented the report of the minority of that committee with regard to certain charges against the United States Bank—this minority report presenting conclusions utterly adverse to the institution which had been the subject of inquiry.

The course of Mr. Polk arryed against him the friends of the bank, and they held a meeting at Nashville to denounce his report. His re-election to Congress was opposed; but, after a violent contest, Mr. Polk was re-elected by a majority of more than three thousand.—In September, 1833, President Jackson determined upon the removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States. This measure, which caused great excitement throughout the country, was carried into effect in October following; and at the subsequent session of Congress, it was the leading subject of discussion. In the Senate, the President was censured for the measure; but he was sustained in the House of Representatives. On this occasion, Mr. Polk, as chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, vindicated the President's measure; and by his coolness, promptitude, and skill, carried through the resolutions of the committee relating to the bank and the deposites, and sustaining the administration; after which the cause of the bank was abandoned in Congress.

Towards the close of the memorable session of 1834, Mr. Speaker Stevenson resigned the chair as well as his seat in the House. The majority of the democratic party preferred Mr. Polk as his successor; but in consequence of a division in its ranks, the opposition united with the democratic friends of John Bell, of Tennessee, and thereby succeeded in electing that gentleman, then a professed friend, but since a decided opponent, of the President and his measures. Mr. Polk's defeat produced no change in his course. He remained faithful to his party, and assiduous in the performance of his arduous duties.

In December, 1835, Mr. Polk was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, and again chosen to that station in 1837, at the extra session, held in the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. The duties of Speaker were discharged by him during five sessions with ability, at a time when party feelings ran high in the House, and in the beginning unusual difficulties were thrown in his way by the animosity of his political opponents. During the first session in which he presided, more appeals were taken from his decision than had occurred in the whole period since the origin of the government; but he was uniformly sustained by the House, including many of his political adversaries.—Notwithstanding the violence with which he had been assailed, Congress passed, at the close of the session, in March, 1837, a unanimous vote of thanks to its presiding officer, from whom it separated with the kindest feelings. In the twenty-fifth Congress, over which he presided as Speaker, at three sessions, commencing in September, 1837, and ending in March, 1839, parties were more nearly balanced, (Mr. Polk's majority as Speaker being only eight,) and the most exciting questions were agitated during the whole period. At the close of the term, Mr. Elmore, of South Carolina, moved "that the thanks of the House be presented to the Hon. James K. Polk, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations, and performed the arduous and important duties of the chair." On this resolution a long and excited debate arose, which was terminated by the previous question, when the resolution was adopted by 94 in the affirmative, to 57 in the negative; but few of the members of the opposition concurred in the vote of approval.

Few public men have pursued a firmer or more consistent course than Mr. Polk, in adhering to the democratic party, in every vicissitude. In 1835, when all of his colleagues of the Tennessee delegation, in the House of Representatives, determined to support Judge White, of that State, as the successor to Gen. Jackson, for the presidency, he incurred the hazard of losing his popularity throughout the State, by avowing his unalterable purpose not to separate from the great body of the democratic party, in the presidential election. He, therefore, became identified with the friends of Mr. Van Buren, in Tennessee, in 1836, when Judge White received the vote of that State by a popular majority of over nine thousand.

After a service of fourteen years in Congress, Mr. Polk, in 1839, declined a re-election from the district which had so long sustained him. He was then taken up by the friends of the administration in Tennessee, as a candidate for governor, to oppose Newton Cannon, who was then governor of the State, and supported by the whig party for re-election. After an animated canvass, during which Mr. Polk visited the different counties of that extensive State, and addressed the people on the political topics of the day, the election took place in August, 1839, and resulted in a majority for Mr. Polk of more than 2,500 over Governor Cannon. At the ensuing session of the Legislature, Gov. Polk was nominated by that body for Vice President of the United States, to be placed on the ticket with Mr. Van Buren. He was afterwards nominated for the same office in several other States, but at the election of 1840 he received one electoral vote only for Vice President, which was given by one of the electors in Virginia.

Having served as Governor of Tennessee for the constitutional term of two years, Mr. Polk was a candidate for reelection in August, 1841. His prospect was unpromising, as the State in 1840 showed a whig majority of 12,000 at the Presidential election. The result was the defeat of Mr. Polk, and the election of James C. Jones, the whig candidate, as governor, by a majority of 3,224.—Mr Polk, therefore, retired from public life at the expiration of his executive term. Two years after, in 1843, he was again a candidate for the executive chair, in opposition to Gov. Jones; but he was the second time defeated, and the whig candidate re-elected by a majority of 3,833.

From October, 1841, until his elevation to the highest office of the Union, Mr. Polk remained in private life—not, however, an inert spectator of the wild and troubled drama of politics. Happy in the confidence of his immediate neighbors, and his numerous political friends throughout the State, in the affections of a charming family, and in the ardent friendship of Andrew Jackson, he had determined to withdraw himself from the anxieties and labors of public life. But the voice of the democracy of Tennessee forbade the gratification of his wishes, as we have seen, he was repeatedly summoned to stand forward as its representative for governor of the State, and he yielded to the summons, whatever might have been the prospects of success.

Mr. Polk did not conceal his opinions on political subjects when called upon by his fellow-citizens to express them. Those who differed from him had no difficulty in ascertaining the fact of the difference.

On the 29th of May, 1844, Mr. Polk received the nomination of the Democratic National Convention, assembled at Baltimore, for President of the United States. To this high office he was elected in the fall of the same year by the people of the United States, and his majority over Mr. Clay, the whig candidate, as expressed through the electoral colleges, in December, 1844, was 65. The votes of the presidential electors were—for James K. Polk 170: for Henry Clay 105. George M. Dallas was elected Vice President by the same majority over Theodore Frelinghuysen. The votes were counted in the House of Representatives on the 10th of February, 1845.

In person, President Polk was of middle stature, with a full angular brow, and a quick, penetrating eye. The expression of his countenance was grave, but its serious cast was often relieved by a peculiarly pleasant smile, indicative of the amenity of his disposition.—His private life, which had ever been upright and pure, secured to him the esteem and friendship of all who had the advantage of his acquaintance. He married a lady in Tennessee, who is a member of the Presbyterian church, and well qualified, by her virtues and accomplishments, equally to adorn the circles of private life, or the station to which she had been called. They had no children.

[Mr. Polk, at the time of his death, was 54 years 7 months and 13 days old.]

The Pennsylvanian adds the following eloquent and appropriate remarks:

We yesterday announced the death of Jas. K. Polk, late President of the United States. Though recent intelligence led us to apprehend the sad event, we yet hoped that he might be spared to his country. Mr. Polk was comparatively a young man when he died. He may be said to have literally worn himself out in office. He gave up everything for his country. The early dawn saw him at his desk—midnight often found him at his studies. He labored at his post with all the sincerity of a christian, and with all the zeal of a patriot. His cabinet were frequently startled at his profound and logical views of the various great questions that came up before his administration for adjudication. We have often heard them express their admiration of his remarkable abilities as an administrative officer. James K. Polk was a great man. Elevated unexpectedly to the Presidency, he became at once equal to all its emergencies. Taking the Jackson standard for his guide, he was alike bold, fearless, and conscientious in the discharge of his duties. He was a most unpretending citizen. He was a most vigilant patriot. He was a most sagacious statesman. Never, from the first to the last, did he forget his duty to his country, and to the great democratic party. No President has ever been assailed by a bitterer or a more fanatical opposition; and no President bore himself with a calmer courage in the face of his foes. And what a history does his administration present to gratify his friends, and to confound his enemies!

Ex-President Polk is dead, but the triumphs of his administration are immortal. We read them in the tribute universally paid to the skill, the ability, and the profound wisdom of his public acts from March, 1845, to March, 1849. In war that administration illuminated our flag with new glories. In finance it elevated out credit and redeemed our faith in the midst of a conflict with a distant enemy. In diplomacy it was progressive, intrepid, and wholly American. It cheapened the bread of labor, and opened wide the door to national industry. It vindicated the national honor against the foe at home and the foe abroad.—It stood between the people and the efforts of a shameless banking system. Mr. Polk left the responsibility of his eminent position with a character unscathed by calumny and untainted by suspicion. History may perpetuate, but it can scarcely exaggerate, the impressive grandeur of his administration. It was an era in the world of progress. It startled all Europe by its triumphs. It convinced the world of the durability of our Union. It turned the hopes of all mankind to the power and the purity of our institutions.

Dying almost in the very prime of life, we deeply regret the sudden decease of Mr. Polk; but if we have to thank Providence for anything, it is that he lived to see his administration out, and that he finally took his leave, when even his enemies no longer denied that he had been the benefactor of his country.

Death and Burial of Ex-President Polk.—Under this head the Nashville True Whig gives some account of the last hours of Mr. Polk, from which we make the following extract:

"He retained his consciousness, we learn, up almost to the moment of dissolution. We saw him at a period when his physicians considered his case very critical. He happened to hear that we were going to Columbia, where his good old mother resides, and sent for us. Upon entering the room he asked us to take a seat by his bed-side. He proceeded in a very calm, deliberate manner to say that the exhausted condition of his body was not alarming to him—that he felt satisfied that his earthly career was fast approaching to an end—that he wished to send some word to his beloved mother, who was so unwell, as he understood, that it was probable she might not be able to come and see him—he spoke of her and other members of the family most affectionately—among other messages delivered in the same calm, resigned tone, he requested us to tell his mother that should they not be permitted to meet on earth again, that he had an abiding hope that, through divine mercy, they would meet hereafter.

Early in his sickness, we understand he connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. A funeral sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. B. McFerrin of that church, and his remains followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of citizens. He was interred with Masonic ceremonies, having been a member of that fraternity.

Predicted renewal of the Mexican War.—The New York Courier repeats the alarming predictions made by a correspondent of the N. Orleans Picayune, on the representation of Mr. Loring, who seems to think that foreign governments—what foreign government he does not tell us, but probably he alludes to England—would not be unwilling to see the war between the United States and Mexico renewed, and that they would aid the Mexicans in regaining possession of the Western Pacific Coast. We suppose, however, from another paragraph in Mr. Loring's account, that the bad feeling existing between the Americans and foreigners, owes its origin to something else than Mexican insolence, with English encouragement, for he says:

"The Yankees had already taken steps towards organizing themselves into a *Native American Association*, and it is said that, upon the arrival of large bodies of the Americans, who were understood to have sailed from various parts of the United during the months of January and February, they were determined *to drive every foreigner out of the country, at every hazard.* Although they are now greatly outnumbered, still the Americans are far better armed than the foreigners, nearly all of them having revolvers and other arms, and are besides far superior to them in physical, mental and moral qualities. Mr. Loring tells that they are determined to *massacre the whole population*, rather than submit to their insolence and competition."

This is a very amiable state of feeling, indeed. Mr. Loring scarcely does justice to the humanity of his countrymen, in ascribing to them such a diabolical purpose.—*Balt. Sun.*

Sublimity.—"Behold yon comet that sets out on its career through the heavens. It shoots like a glance of the eye across the blue etherial plains. It passes out of the reach of the telescope. It sails into regions unknown. No race-horse can equal it—no eagle upon the wing can catch it. Thousands gaze with wonder upon its rapid motion. The birds of the air halt upon the wing to observe it; the lion pauses over his prey to survey it; the stars stand still to look upon it; *and my wife stops scolding to gaze at it!*

Strange charge against an Army Officer.—The Van Buren (Ark.) Intelligencer of the 26th ult., states that Bishop Freeman has preferred a charge against Gen. Belknap, the commanding officer at Fort Gibson. Specifications—irreligious conduct in not permitting the chaplain at that post to preach longer than an hour.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, June 29, 1849.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR CONGRESS,

WILLIAM S. ASHE, ESQ.,

OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.—At the meeting held in this place on Friday last, for which a call was published in the last number of the *Journal*, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have received, with deep regret, the intelligence of the death of our late distinguished Ex-President, JAMES K. POLK, at Nashville, on the 15th instant.

Resolved, That as a testimony of the high appreciation of the community for the virtue and patriotism of the illustrious deceased, we recommend that the citizens of this town do suspend all business and close their doors during the whole of Monday, the 25th instant.

Resolved, That the masters of vessels in the port be requested to half-mast the colors during the day, and that flags be exhibited at half-mast from all the public buildings.

Resolved, That the bells of the different churches be tolled for half an hour in the forenoon, commencing at 10 o'clock, and for a similar length of time in the afternoon, commencing at 4.

Resolved, That 13 minute-guns be fired at sunrise, 30 at 12 o'clock, and 13 at sunset.

JAMES T. MILLER, Ch'n.

W. C. HOWARD, M. CRONLY, } Secretaries.

The recommendations embodied in these resolutions were, on Monday, very generally complied with. Business was suspended, and all places of business closed; guns were fired, and flags displayed at half-mast during the day; the bells of the various churches were tolled at intervals, and, in fact, a disposition was manifested by all classes and parties in our community, to pay the respect due to the high public standing and exemplary private character of the illustrious deceased.

RESPECT TO MR. POLK.—The manifestations of respect to the memory of Mr. Polk, have been general throughout the Union. In every city and principal town, meetings have been held, and proper measures adopted, for giving an expression of public feeling on the melancholy occasion.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—Whatever arrangements have been made for the celebration of our national holiday, they have not yet been made public, and the only information we have received upon the subject, is contained in the following communication which we lay before our readers.

Communicated.

FOURTH OF JULY!

The preparations for the proper observance of the approaching anniversary of American Independence, in this town, are in perfect progress. The usual ceremonies of the day are to be observed—business will be suspended—the flags displayed—national salutes fired—and the different military companies turned out in martial display. In the morning, a procession will be formed, which will proceed to one of our churches, where the Declaration of Independence will be read, and an Oration delivered, and the remainder of the day will be spent as agreeably as different tastes may suggest. At night, the members of the Thalian Association contemplate treating the public to one of their delightful performances. It is now several months since their last appearance, and doubtless the desire to witness a correct appreciation of character, and just delineation of feeling, in general so happily executed by them, is keen among most of our citizens. But in addition to the pleasure consequent upon a successful representation, the spectator will have the agreeable knowledge that his presence at the Theatre, on that night, will be a lever in the execution of a great and holy scheme; that the pittance spent at the door will be received for a noble purpose. It will be recollected that sometime since the managers of the Washington Monument suggested, through the public press, a donation of a block of marble or granite, by each of the different States of the Union, to be placed in the magnificent monument, designed to be erected in the city of Washington, to the memory of WASHINGTON. The stone is to be of a certain size and appearance, and engraved with the name of the State and the donor.—Some of the States, through patriotic individuals, have been in correspondence with the management at Washington, and there appears to be a reasonable hope that the design will be carried into effect. The Thalian Association, animated with a holy zeal, have spoken for North Carolina, and declared that the State, where the memory of the virtues and the transcendent excellence of the character of "America's Benefactor" is engraved firmer in the hearts of her people than the granite in her borders, shall not be wanting in the pleasing duty of assisting to raise a suitable memorial to his fame. The proceeds of that night's performance, (consisting, as we have been informed, of dramatic compositions of literary merit, and never before performed in this place,) are to be devoted exclusively for the purpose above set forth. There is a fitness in the time, the occasion, and the object, simple, harmonious, and appropriate. The stage, we are free to confess, has fallen from the original dignity of its former position, by pandering to the vicious tastes and depraved appetites of the vulgar; but when its legitimate functions are discharged, when its pleasurable excitement is for the promotion of objects not merely within its proper sphere, but highly commendable in principle, it should be upheld by the community as a moral agent in the amelioration of society. We trust that the citizens will show their appreciation of the efforts of our young townsmen in their generous design, by flocking in a body to the Theatre. Give them a bumper. Let the walls of old Drury encompass a crowd greater than has ever been before collected within its venerable limits; the cost is trifling—the object good. Surely the *remembrance* of the occasion, linked by associations of touching interest, will be ample remuneration for the purchase of the pleasure, in the dim future, pleasant, indeed, if stained with no darker memories.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—We have received Godey for July. It is the first number of a volumn, and opens rich, so far as the illustrations are concerned. We have not had time to glance over the contents, but the names of the contributors are sufficient guarantee in that respect.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—W. H. HAIGH has been appointed Attorney for the District of North Carolina, *vice* H. W. MILLER, declined.

THIS DISTRICT.—We learn from the last *Fayetteville Observer*, that bills were issued in that place on Monday, the 25th instant, announcing David Reid, Esq., of Wilmington, as a candidate for Congress in this district.—We have not seen any of the bills, nor have we received the slightest intimation beyond that contained in the *Observer*, so that we are totally unaware of the motives which have induced Mr. Reid to take this step. Indeed, if it were at all possible, we would still wish to hope that there may be some mistake about the matter; and, even as it stands, we cannot but think that, upon mature reflection, Mr. Reid's own cooler judgment will coincide with ours in regretting that anything of the kind has occurred. We forbear making any lengthened comment now, as we sincerely hope that before another issue of our paper, Mr. Reid will have yielded to his own feelings of patriotism and devotion to the Democratic cause, and withdrawn from a contest in which there is everything to lose and nothing to gain.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that we can recognise but *one Democratic* candidate in this district—the candidate of the Convention—and no matter what our *personal* respect for other individuals may be, we can only regard them as private gentlemen or political opponents. We sincerely regret that Mr. Reid should have been induced to adopt a course which, for the time being at least, places him in the latter category, as an opponent to the Democratic nominee. We regret it, in part, on account of the party, as anything which may tend, even in the slightest degree, to disturb its harmony, is a matter which should be sedulously avoided by every good Democrat; but we regret it principally on Mr. Reid's own account, as, in our humble opinion, he has not the most distant shadow of a chance of success with the Democratic electors of this district; and surely no position can be more humiliating than that of a professed Democrat, seeking elevation through the means of his political opponents. Nothing could be more insulting to the Democratic party than to have their Representative elected by, and dependent upon, the aid and support of a Federal minority.

P. S.—Since the above paragraphs were penned, Mr. Reid has called upon us and requested us to announce him as a candidate. He has precisely the same right to our advertising columns as any other gentleman, and as such we have no wish to throw any obstacles in his way. We must, however, reiterate our previously expressed regrets, that a gentleman like Mr. Reid, one whom we respect as a man, and whom we have regarded as an able and consistent Democrat, should so far yield to misguided counsels as to place himself, whether he know it or not, in the position of a Federal tool. The expression may sound harsh, but is it not true? In using it, we have reference only to the unavoidable necessities of his situation as a candidate. If the Federal party had their wishes, what better could they desire than a split in the Democratic ranks? Is not Mr. Reid helping them to it? What papers have been endeavoring to create discontents in the party for years past? The Federal papers. Is not Mr Reid aiding them in this endeavor? Whence has come that "dismal, universal howl," in regard to the Clinton Convention? From the Federal press. And now we find Mr. Reid joining them in that too. In all this, is he not the tool, the unconscious one, we will admit, but, nevertheless, the tool of the Federal party in this district? Besides, what possible hope of success could Mr. Reid have, unless through the medium of Whig support, combined with, it may be, some few disaffected Democrats. If elected at all, it must be by Whig votes, and essentially as the representative of Whigs. Is this the state of things that the Democrats of this district wish to see? Is it thus that they would have their district represented?—Is it under Federal influence that they would have a Democratic representative chosen?—The answer is obvious—No. The proper, straightforward course then, is to support the regular nominee, Wm. S. Ashe.

We have devoted more space to this matter, perhaps, than we ought, more, indeed, than its importance deserves, but we wish to dispose of it at once. With us it is an affair purely of principle. We are not the upholders of Mr. Ashe, or the opponents of Mr. Reid, as individuals. It is the Democratic nominee whom we support in opposition to what we consider an effort to divide the party. We have stated our views fairly and candidly, and we sincerely hope that we may not again be called upon to allude to this matter. The very existence of such a state of things, even for the briefest period is bad, but its continuance, although it cannot affect the party, will inevitably dig the grave, politically speaking, of those who may be instrumental in producing it.

BIOGRAPHY OF MR. POLK.—We need hardly apologize for having occupied so large a space in this week's paper, with the biography of this illustrious statesman, for we feel certain that it will be read with interest and profit, by all classes of the community, and at present we believe nothing could be more acceptable to our readers.

BLACKWOOD for June is at hand, as usual, able and interesting. It has the conclusion of a very well written article on Austria and Hungary.

VINE CULTURE.—We learn that Dr. TOGNO, a gentleman fully conversant with the subject, will, by request of several gentlemen, deliver a lecture in the Masonic Hall, in this place, on Saturday evening, 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, on the culture of the Grape.

All who feel an interest in the subject are invited to attend. Admittance free.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Federal Convention, which assembled at Washington, on the 19th instant, nominated Hon. Edward Stanly as the candidate of that party, in opposition to Mr. Lane. We have heard intelligent members of Mr. Stanly's own party, say that they considered his chance worse than Bryan's would have been. Mr. Stanly's name has lost much of its *prestige* of late days, and we hope will lose more after the first Thursday in August.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.—The cholera has broken out in St. Louis with increased violence. A despatch dated the 23d inst., says:

"On Thursday eleven cemeteries reported 130 interments, 106 of which were deaths by cholera, and 24 from other diseases. On Friday ten cemeteries reported 86 cholera interments and 10 from other diseases.

THE SALISBURY CONVENTION.—We find in the last *Salisbury Watchman*, the official report of the proceedings of the second and last day of the session of the Convention. We would willingly lay the whole matter before our readers, but we doubt whether the interest of the details would compensate for their length, in the present crowded state of our columns. The following resolutions, however, which were reported by the general committee, and adopted by the Convention, embody the whole action of the meeting. No other business of any importance was done:—

Resolved, That this Convention heartily commend the spirit in regard to works of internal improvement, which characterized our last General Assembly, and that its members are especially gratified by the liberal provisions made by that body for the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road"—a work of the utmost importance to the trade and character of the State, and of almost vital interest to that extensive and productive region lying contiguous to, or within convenient distance of the proposed road.

Resolved further, That in the opinion of this Convention, while there are some defects in the charter enacted for the construction of this great work, it is sufficient, upon a fair, just, and reasonable interpretation, to effect, and to secure to the people of the State, the benefits resulting from it.

Resolved further, That a subscription of one million of dollars by individuals being required before the company can be organized for the construction of this Rail Road, it is the duty of all patriotic citizens to use their best exertions to raise that amount of subscription; and the members of this body do agree to urge this subject upon their respective constituents, neighborhoods and counties.

Resolved further, That an Executive Committee of three persons be appointed by this Convention to whom all information respecting the progress of the subscriptions may be communicated, and who shall suggest, if need be, from time to time by advertisement in the newspapers or otherwise, such action on the part of the friends of this enterprise, as may tend to its early accomplishment.

Resolved further, That the President of this Convention appoint a County Committee in each County immediately interested in the construction of the "North Carolina Rail Road" consisting of three members, whose duty it shall be to appoint sub-committees in the various sections of their respective counties, to procure subscriptions to the capital stock in said Rail Road, and to take all other measures which they may deem necessary to the promotion of this enterprise.

Resolved further, That the Commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions be, and they are hereby respectfully solicited to open books of subscription for the stock of this Rail Road in the shortest time from this date, after due advertisement at the several places designated in the charter for the space of thirty days; and at the expiration of that time they be in like manner requested to report the several subscriptions made as well to the chairman of the executive committee aforesaid, as to John M Morehead, Esq, of Greensboro', for the information of the General Commissioners named in the charter, of whom he is one, and that he be requested as soon as one million of dollars shall be ascertained to have been subscribed, to make known the fact to each one of the General Commissioners, and to designate a time and place for their meeting to receive the official reports of the sub-commissioners as directed in said charter.

Resolved further, That in the event of the stock not being taken under the first advertisement, the executive committee, if deemed expedient, be requested to employ a suitable agent to travel, call meetings, address the people, solicit and recive subscriptions in and out of the State.

Resolved further, That a committee of two persons be now appointed by the President to inquire and report to this convention whether there be any, and if any, what number of individuals can be associated to subscribe the residue of the stock required to form the company, provided there should be a deficiency in the amount returned on the books of the commissioners aforesaid.

Resolved further, That it is the opinion of this Convention, that the payment of five hundred thousand dollars required to be made according to the 36th section will be as well complied with by the execution of contracts for work and materials to that amount as by the payment of money.

Resolved further, That it is desirable to procure as large a number of stockholders as possible in said Rail Road Company, no matter how small may be their several subscriptions, if equal to a single share.

Resolved further, That in order to accommodate the terms of payment for stock to the condition and convenience of our fellow-citizens generally, the Board of Directors of the Rail Road Company, ought and will be expected by this convention in letting contracts for the work and materials of the same, to give a preference to the stockholders who may offer to become contractors, in all cases where they propose reasonable terms to be judged of by the said Board with the aid of the estimate of the Engineer.

In pursuance of the 5th resolution, the Chair appointed three gentlemen in each of the counties immediately interested in the Road.

A resolution was unanimously passed for appointing delegates to the Memphis Convention, to be held sometime next month, for the purpose of making a Railroad to the Pacific, and ex-Governors Swain and Graham, of N. C., and J. P. King, of Georgia, appointed delegates.

After the usual resolution of thanks to the officers, the Convention adjourned.

TWO PERSONS OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—Miss De Forrest, a young lady, of Buffalo, fell into the stream above Niagara Falls on the 21st, and was drowned, together with a young merchant named Addington, who plunged in to save her. They were both carried over the Falls.

☞Gen. Smith's wife and family have come home from California. They found it impossible to get along. We should think it would hardly prove the most congenial atmosphere for ladies and children.

THE EARLIER PRESIDENTS.—When the advocates of Gen. Taylor are pressed home upon the subject of his proscription, their usual excuse is that those turned out by Gen. Taylor had been put in by Mr. Polk in place of Whigs, and that it is but fair that Gen. Taylor should follow the example set him by Mr. Polk.

So, after all, it seems that the General prefers Mr. Polk to the

From Oregon.—News has been received from Oregon up to the latter part of February last. The news of the organization of Oregon as a Territory of the United States, had been recived there. General Lane, the new Governor, had not yet arrived. The Legislature adjourned on the 16th of February, after passing several laws and making a number of appointments, for the government of the Territory. The laws of Congress will, of course, supersede these appointments. Gold, in small quantities, as well as extensive mines of lead, iron, copper, and other metals, have been discovered. Coal has been found in various places. It is said that a striking similarity of formation exists between several parts of Oregon and the gold region of California. It is expected that considerable quantities of gold will yet be found there. The timber is said to attain a larger growth than any other country in the known world. Mill-sites are plenty—the climate excellent, and the soil productive. We should think that Oregon offers far greater inducements for settlement than California. While lumber continues $500 per thousand feet, and provisions command a proportionate price, more money, we think, might be made by sawing lumber and raising produce in Oregon, and shipping them to San Francisco, than by mining in California. At any rate, it would be far preferable for the settlement of families.

Charlotte and South Carolina Railroad.—We understand from the *Columbia* (S. C.) *Telegraph*, that the contract for laying the whole superstructure (wood and iron) on the first division of this Road—from Columbia to Winnsboro', 29 miles—has been taken by Messrs Wm. L. Belser & Co., at the rate of $3,500 per mile. The whole to be completed by April next.

The Hottest Day.—Friday last is claimed as the hottest day of the season; we, therefore, give the following comparison as to the chief Atlantic cities:—At Baltimore, the highest point of the mercury that day was 93; at Philadelphia, 100½; at New York, 97; and at Boston, 96. The Philadelphia Ledger says the mercury in some situations in that city on Friday went as high as 103.

We do not know how high it rose here, but it was very oppressive.

Cincinnati.—The interments in Cincinnati on the 23d inst., were 78 from cholera, and 18 from other diseases. On the 25th instant, 84 from cholera, and 36 from other diseases. We are sorry to see, that after partially abating in many places in the Mississippi valley, this disease seems to return with renewed violence, and of a more virulent type, as the summer advances. We fear that the inundated districts in New Orleans will suffer dreadfully.

From San Francisco.—A letter from San Francisco of the 18th of May, states that every thing is is in confusion there. The Law of the strongest kind has been proclaimed. Gov. Smith and his troops have taken refuge on board the American Ships, and the soldiers were hunted down like wolves. Passengers at New Orleans in the Clyde, by which this letter came, do not corroborate these reports.

Courtesy of the Press.—It sometimes so happens—when it is convenient to do so, we presume—that some Editors forget to give due credit to a cotemporary for facts which it is impossible for them to procure otherwise. We presume the Editor of the Goldsboro' Patriot does not know that the Journal is still alive. One acquainted with the fact that the Journal's reports of the markets have been copied *verbatim* into the Patriot's columns, without credit, for several weeks past, would presume that the Editor did not see the Journal more than once a week.

Defunct.—The *National Whig*, a paper started in Washington City during the late canvass, to support the claims of Gen'l Taylor, has given up the ghost. Died for want of pap. It talked quite *spooney* before its departure. The only patriotic act it ever accomplished was its death, to which it consented for the good of the "*Republic*"—newspaper. Requiescat in pace.

For the Journal.

DUPLIN COUNTY, June 27.

Messrs. Editors:

I have read in the Observer, of the 26th instant, an editorial, stating that David Reid, of Wilmington, has announced himself in handbills, as a candidate for Congress from the 7th district, of course in opposition to Mr. Ashe, the nominee of the Clinton Convention. Be assured, Messrs. Editors, this announcement has come upon our party, in this section, with astonishment. I have had considerable intercourse with Mr. Reid, and I always looked upon him as being too good a democrat to pursue a course which must be injurious both to himself and our party. What has induced him to oppose the nomination of the party, is more than I am able to comprehend. Mr. Reid must know full well that there is no earthly chance of his election, unless he expects to divide his party, and procure support enough from the federalists to elect him. If this is Mr. Reid's expectation, I must confess that my opinion of his democracy is materially shaken. I have always looked upon Mr. Reid as a sound democrat, and I am yet unwilling to believe he has changed his principles; still his course in this matter really looks—to say the least of it—bad. I am not going into a lengthy argument about the matter, but would respectfully put the question to Mr. Reid, If he should be elected by federal votes, will he not be under obligations to that party, and, in a great measure, have to do many a dirty act which, I feel sure, his conscience will bitterly reprove him for? Now, for one, and I have heard a number of others express themselves likewise, I cared not who the Clinton Convention brought out, I am content to support the nominee. Had Mr. Reid been that person, I would as readily have supported him, as I now do Mr. Ashe. This I know to be the feelings of the democrats of this section, or at least a very large majority of them.

I now call upon the democratic party, one and all, to sustain the nominee of the Convention, and to frown down, with indignation, all attempts to weaken the strength of our party by endeavoring to force upon the district a man who, if elected at all, must owe that election to our opponents. Let the friends of Ashe shew his enemies that they are determined to stand by him to the last—not on account of the man, but because he is the chosen organ of the democratic party of the 7th district. My word for it, Mr. Reid will rue the day he committed such a suicidal course.

A DEMOCRAT.

From the Washington Union.

ONE-MAN POWER.

"Captain Sturgis, how did you feel when you fell overboard?"

"Wet, marm!"—*Boston Miscellany.*

"Jemima, bring that child in directly. If they hit him in the head again with a brickbat, they will make him a natural fool."

"La, ma, you're so delicate!"—*Professor Gill.*

From the day when Adam sat upon the green hills of paradise in fig-leaf inexpressibles, brief as a school-boy's tale to the present moment, heaven, earth, and hades, and a majority of the ladies, have been in favor of the one-man power. This is a singular fact, and should not be forgotten by the Second Washington—"may the Lord keep his memory green"—as the latter end of pea-time approaches. One-man power is equal to one-eighth of one-horse power—*ergo* eight men are equal to one horse; or, in other words, the Second Washington and his cabinet are fully equal to Old Whitey in strength, to say nothing of that curious affair called the *intellect*. We have often been amused at the sage remarks made by demagogues and simpletons upon the evils of the *one-man power*. These Solons of the gutters never went below the surface of anything in their lives, excepting a venison pastry or a dish of buttermilk. If they had, they would have seen that, after all, one-man power does the business in the world. We will take an example from the cabinet. Suppose the *Second Washington*, the *State*, and *Navy*, vote for Mr. Lincoln, of Illinois, for Commissioner of the General Land Office, and suppose the *Treasury*, *War*, *Post Office*, *Attorney General*, and *Home Department*, vote for Mr. Butterfield for the same office; does not any one see that Butterfield gets his office by *one vote*—to wit, the vote of the *Home Department*, and that, too, against the vote of the *Second Washington*, armed with all the panoply of the "heroic age?" *Here is one-man power* with a vengeance, and that, too, at the expense of consistency and the constitution. Had the Second Washington, who is alone authorized by the constitution to make appointments, with the advice and consent of forty senators, appointed Mr. Butterfield, it would have been, in the eyes of these political wiseacres, a fearful exercise of the one-man power. As it is, however, it is all right in the opinion of those who do not know, or do not desire to know, the difference between right and wrong. Another example: Suppose a treaty is made with a foreign government, and that treaty is submitted to the Senate by the Executive, and out of 60 senators but 39 vote for its ratification, does not every one see that the fortieth man—*one man*—has defeated the measure, and that one-man power here is felt for good or for evil, both at home and abroad? So in the Supreme Court of the United States: Suppose a case involving the rights of a citizen under the constitution comes before it for decision, and the court is found to stand 4 for the citizen's claim, and 5 against it; does not the fifth judge—one man—construe the constitution, and take away rights by a word that may be invaluable? So in a grand inquest: Suppose 11 jurors declare a bill to be a true bill, and the 12th juror sits in his chair, and thus by a silent vote in the negative throws out the bill, lets crime go unpunished, and defeats the ends of justice; does not the one-man power present itself here? We may carry the principle out through courts martial, conventions, vestries, associations, clubs, Dorcas societies, pleasure excursions, and every other kind of assemblage, and the most important issues in each body may, and will probably be decided by the vote of one man, woman, or child. We recollect Marcus Morton was chosen governor of Massachusets by one vote, and that vote was ascribed to himself. Here was one-man power. We recollect Texas was admitted to the Union by one vote in the United States Senate. Here was one man power. We recollect that the Bank of the United States was created by one vote in the Senate; that the black tariff of 1842, and the blacker bankrupt bill, were carried by small majorities, if not by majorities of one; that Thomas Jefferson was elected President, after many ballotings, over Aaron Burr, by one vote; and that many people think Mr. John Quincy Adams was elected President, over Gen. Jackson by the vote of the gallant Prince Hal of the West.

One man power! Why, in every hive there is a queen bee, upon whose shoulders rests the existence of the hive. In every ant hill there is a bully pismire who keeps the little *antes* in order. In every flock of wild geese there is one old gander, whose faintest "squawk" is law, and gospel too, and in every rookery there is one bully rook to caw down all opposition, and whose caw is the *caws* of every effect. In the early days one-man power was recognised by Heaven. Moses had no cabinet, kitchen or otherwise: the twelve of Gallilee never gave advice, but obeyed the instructions of one superior intellect without a question. The household hearth, unless in a state of anarchy, knows but one-man power, and in spite of all that the great whig party can say or do, one-man power sticks out a feet in every thing in the earth, and under the earth, and over the earth.

The Second Washington shows this occasionally when he forbids the poor laboring man to go with his tin kettle through the public grounds on his way to his labor—the poor fellow having no other time to visit the magnificent park supported and adorned by the work of his hands and the sweat of his brow; or when he forbids the poorly dressed citizen from approaching his presence at a daily levee, to complain of the arrogance of power or the unfaithfulness of public agents. We love a man of the people who feels for the people somewhere else than in an *Allison letter*; whose good deeds, like primroses in the path of beauty, springs up to adorn the melancholy turnpike of civilized life, and whose sympathy occasionally causes the hand to glide into the pocket and scatter from thence a few golden images of liberty and spread eagles among the miserable and the suffering.

We understand that the rumor, that the Second Washington went a fishing on the banks of the canal the other evening and caught a large green frog, wants confirmation. The exclamation said to have been made by him on that occasion, "Good Lord! who ever saw a fish with such a tail?" is also in the same category. We shall therefore have nothing to do with giving publicity to this matter, until we are more fully advised by some of the boys who were there present, and who loaned him a pole to *bob* with.

The decision of the cabinet in relation to the expedition to be sent after Sir John Franklin, by the *American rulers*, is rather a sorry affair and gives universal pain and disgust.—To wait for a law of Congress to save the explorers of the northern boundaries of our country from perishing, and then make a code of laws for California without law—to appoint an architect to public buildings against law, and then change his title to superintendent of one building at the same pay—to appoint clerks and messengers in the various departments against the express statute, and take the money from an appropriation made for another purpose to pay for it before even that appropriation is or can be available, and then to pause for law in an errand of mercy, with a home squadron on our shores doing nothing but catching cholera, hurricanes, and yellow fever in southern ports, when their noble spirited officers and men burn to penetrate the icy north, and bring Sir John Franklin and the pole home together:—Bah! it makes us as sick as it does an honest Christian to hear a hypocrite snuffle prayers and mumble confessions with his red hands and his pockets full of tear-stained gold.

When the Second Washington sailed out from the plantations of Louisiana, we expected to see a Washington in very deed. True, we had been led to believe that he was somewhat more compact in his timbers—with shorter spars and greater breadth of beam; but still we expected to find the quarter-deck well officered, the compass true, and the binnacle lanterns burning bright. Alas! alas! how have our expectations been realized. Like a wreck upon the waves of an angry ocean, with the sails in tatters, the yards *a cock bill*, the sides leaking, the crew forsaking the hulk, the officers flung from their post, and the commander in a brown study wondering whether it is constitutional to save the vessel or crew, while all hands are giving orders, and none are peace-makers—like the Astor House rioters, we behold the bark, the commander and the ward-room officers sinking in the waters and fizzling out amid the shadowy nothingness of the "HEROIC AGE."

Later from Mexico.—The New Orleans Picayune, of the 16th instant, notices the arrival of the brig Anna and Julia, bringing Vera Cruz papers to the 7th, and Mexico to the 4th inst. The discovery of gold in California was awakening much of the cupidity of the Mexican character. Regrets are expressed in the journals, that the Territory should have been ceded to the United States.

A correspondent of the Globe, from San Francisco, writes that the arrival in that port of a Mexican schooner, had awakened suspicions of a very inimical character to our sovereignty. He says it would not be extraordinary if, by the union of the Spaniards, Mexicans, and Europeans, this jewel is wrested from the hands of the North Americans, and forms a great and powerful nation.

He thinks that the barbarous conduct of Gen. Smith towards foreigners, in prohibiting them from digging at the mines, will be the means of bringing it about.

The inhabitants of San Luis Potosi, were in a state of great alarm, in consequence of the near approach of the Indian insurgents to Sierra Gordo, and the unprotected States of the intervening country. Gen. Guzman had been accused of withdrawing forces into active operation, with a view to open hostile demonstrations against the general government. The Apaches and Camanches continue their barbarous inroads on the frontier States, robbing and murdering the inhabitants, &c. Sonora and Durango were the most exposed.—The cholera had nearly disappeared from Monterey.

War in the Sierra Gordo, notwithstanding the submission of Quiroz, the chief of the insurgents, was still going on, with but little hopes of a speedy termination. Through the bad management of the Government officials, and the disorganization of the army, the soldiers were continually deserting.

The State of Vera Cruz had voted medals for distribution among those who had distinguished themselves in the defence of Vera Cruz, when bombarded by Gen. Scott. The Spanish Consul had received one.

An extra session of Congress was to commence on the 1st of July, at Mexico, necessitated by important events which would admit of no delay.

Advices had been received at Mexico, from San Francisco, to the 1st May. Woolen goods had fallen considerably in price Business houses had been obliged to decline consignments unless the articles would meet a ready sale, and then they exacted 11 per cent. commission.

At the dry diggings there were eight thousand persons at work on one spot. Much difficulty had been experienced in collecting gold on the rivers, as the water had overflowed the banks in numerous places in the Del Norte. The Indians had displayed hostilities to the whites, and some murders had been committed.

Alleged Discovery of another California.—The London Times, in its city article, contains an announcement of a golden discovery which, if true, threatens to rival the luck of brother Jonathan.

"The papers received from Port Philip down to the 7th of February, contain some curious though vague account of alleged gold discoveries in the neighborhood of the Pyrenness district. The party said to be in sole possession of the secret was a shepherd lad, who refused to divulge the exact spot where the auriferous deposit was concentrated; but he had so far given color to his statements by having disposed of specimens of the ore to individuals who had brought them into Melbourne.

"The people of Port Philip have all gone demented on the subject of gold seeking.—First, an account was started of gold mines in California, where it could be dug like sand upon the sea shore, whereupon four or five vessels departed, crowded with passengers, from Sydney, and a like number from Hobart Town. All sorts of stories are afloat; but one thing is certain—that gold ore, in large masses, has found its way into Melbourne."

How Gen. Taylor can avoid his Pledges.—The following paragraph from the Detroit Free Press suggests a mode by which Gen'l Taylor can extricate himself from his pledges, and still preserve his consistency as a man of integrity and honor. It is to deny that he ever wrote the letters which appeared during the canvass over his name, and which contain the pledges now so annoying to him personally, and so embarrassing to his party. The Free Press says:

"*Give him a chance*—Since Gen'l Taylor has been accused of violating his pledges not to proscribe, it is thought that the old man will come out and state honestly that he never wrote any of his letters. We understand that he has good authority to back him in the declaration. The 'horse letter' was genuine."

Slavery in California.—A letter from San Francisco to the Newark Advertiser closes thus:

"A provisional government would long ago have been in operation but for the hope that Congress would take care of us, but we have waited in vain. A few more such delays, and they may as well legislate for the winds. As to slavery, there would be no doubt as to the issue if left to the people. Their voice is almost unanimous against its introduction, and yet a negro woman and child were bought a month since by a merchant of this town, for $1,900! The buyer was originally from R Island and the seller from Oregon. The occasion of the purchase was the difficulty of obtaining servants, but this cannot be repeated without calling out a public demonstration.

"T. Dwight Hunt."

Economy Illustrated.—A man who had purchased a pair of new shoes, finding the road to be rather a rough one, concluded to put the shoes under his arm and walk home barefooted. After a while he "stubbed his great toe,' tearing the nail off as "clear as a whistle." "How lucky!" he exclaimed, "what a tremendous lick that would have been for the shoes?"

French Notables.—A Parisian correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, gives the following portraits of two of the present French celebrities:

"I saw Dumas, a few evenings since sitting in a box at the Italian Opera. He is a languid-eyed, voluptuous West Indian—with the languid orientalism of a Creole in his mien. The luxurious appointment of the dress circle at the Italian, was a fitting frame for him.—Opposite sat Lamartine, grave, sweet, and graceful. He looks older than his portraits generally make him. He is really 59 years old. His hair is grey—his head large, his brow grandly arched, and his eyes and nose of a generous greatness, finer than I find in the portraits. The mouth is large—the lips somewhat fallen, and it is here, about the mouth, that a faint feeling of vanity is visible. His manner is that of a man accustomed to homage—which was offered him this time, by a lady and two gentlemen who were in constant conversation with them. The party rose and left before the conclusion of the Opera."

Freights.—The Fayetteville North Carolinian of the 16th instant, says the freights on the Cape Fear river for the past year amount to $41,443 80. We cannot state the precise amount of freights on the Pee Dee for the same period, but are informed that it would amount to about $55,000.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

☞It is rumored that Col. Jack Hayes, of the Texan Rangers, died of cholera at San Antonio, Texas, on the 1st inst. The rumor is doubted.

Cincinnati, June 22.

The Rencontre between C. M. Clay and Mr. Turner—Probable Recovery of the former.—There are so many versions relative to the difficulty between Messrs. Clay and Turner, that none can scarcely be credited. It is stated that Turner averred, just before dying, that he stabbed Clay. The last accounts from Clay were, that he was recovering, his wounds being found less dangerous than was supposed.—*Balt. Sun.*

Eulogy on Ex-President Polk.—The Hon. Geo. M. Dallas has been chosen, and has consented, to pronounce the eulogium upon the life and character of the late President of the United States, James K. Polk, before the democratic citizens of Philadelphia, who are about making a suitable demonstration of respect to the memory of the distinguished deceased.

The Hungarian Army, according to the London Times, numbers 396,000 more than equal to the combined Russian and Austrian forces engaged in the campaign. This vast army is divided into eleven corps, commanded by the following generals:—Bem, a Pole; Georgey, a Hungarian; Damianitsh, a Croat; Perczel, a Hungarian; Guyon, an Irishman; Klapka, a Sclave; Dannemberg, a Hungarian; Gaspar, a Slowake; Vetter, a Hungarian; and Aulich, a German. The Hungarian cavalry consists of twenty-seven regiments of regulars, each of 2,000 to 2,400 men, and of 40,000 irregulars. They have 480 pieces of cannon, most of which are 12 and 18 pounders. The Hungarian clergy of all sects, are wandering about the country in their clerical costume, preaching extermination against the foreign invaders The following is the Oath of Kossuth, on being elected Governor of Hungary: "I, Ludwig Cossuth, elected Governor by the National Assembly, swear that I will maintain the declaration of independence of the nation in all its consequences; that I will yield and enforce obedience to the laws and to the resolution of the National Assembly. So help me God!"

Manufactures in Georgia.—That Georgia is destined to take the lead in the South in the business of manufacturing, seems evident.—She has obtained a position in advance, which as regards this branch of industry leads to progressive improvement and certain success. In almost every part of her territory an industrial movement in this direction is visible.—Columbus, Georgia, has some twelve manufacturing establishments, with a capital of about $400,000, and a flour mill is about going up with a capital of $100,000. There are several cotton mills, an iron foundry, a cotton gin factory, manufacturing about 18 gins a week, a wool company, &c.—*Evening News.*

California Statistics.—The Washington Republic publishes an official statement showing that the number of persons who had arrived at San Francisco from October 1, 1848, to March 31, 1849, by sea, is 2,433, of which the foreign emigration reached 1,773. This would seem to greatly outnumber the American emigration, but the collector's account takes no note of those coming in by land.—The value of goods entered for the same period is $1,089,801, of which $90,520 is free of duty, and the collector makes the whole amount of gold exported not quite three millions, viz: $2,842,040. This, we suppose, does not include what is brought by private individuals, which may make the amount reach Governor Smith's estimate of *four millions*. The following is the character of the emigration referred to above: England, 36; Ireland, 42; Scotland, 34; New South Wales, 1; France, 178; Belgium, 9; Switzerland, 4; Spain, 40; Germany, 100; Italy, 39; Sweden, 5; Denmark, 2; Russia, 2; Portugal, 6; Brazil, 23; Chili, 270; Peru, 90; New Grenada, 2; Columbia, 2; Ecuador, 5; China, 8; Sandwich Islands, 24; Havana, 3; Sardinia, 1; Western Islands, 3; Mexico or Lower California, 454; United States, 340.

A Fiend.—Some unknown villian recently entered the house of a Mr. J. H. Foster, in Montgomery county, Ky., during his absence, and committed an outrage upon the person of his wife. He then strangled her with a rope, causing her death, and having committed some acts of theft, left without being discovered.

Virginia Special Election.—In Amherst, Col. Wm. Dillard, democrat, is elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Paulus Powell, Esq., (elected to Congress.)

In Buckingham, Wm. W. Forbes, Esq., whig, is elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of George W. Kyle.

Old Whitey.—This celebrated horse is "alive and kicking," and has arrived at Louisville.

☞We are requested by DAVID REID, Esq., to announce him as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress.

Mr. Reid will address his fellow-citizens at the following places, viz:—

At Rowell's Store, Brunswick county, on Saturday the 30th of June.

At Whiteville, Columbus county, on Monday the 2d of July.

At Fair Bluff, Columbus county, on Tuesday the 3d of July.

At Lumber Bridge, Robeson county, on Wednesday the 4th of July.

And at Lumberton, on Saturday the 7th July.

MARRIED.

In Chatham county, on the 18th of April last, Dr. Lewis L. Holmes, of Hyde county, to Mrs. Decimus F. Alston, daughter of Robt. Palmer, Esq., of Chatham.

In Raleigh, on the 22d inst., by the Rev. B T Blake, Mr. David Royster, Jr, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Jordon Womble, Esq.

On the 7th inst. at the residence of Mrs. Mary J Ellis, in the Parish of Terre Bonne, La., by the Rev. John Sandel, Lieut Col Braxton Bragg, U S Army, to Eliza B, daughter of the late Richard G. Ellis, Esq.

DIED.

In Raleigh, on the 14th inst, Mrs Lucy M. Scawell, in her 29th year.

At Somerville, near Boston Mass, on the 20th inst. after a protracted, and most painful malady, Philip E Bradley, formerly of this place.

The subject of this notice, was a native of Wilmington, and in his early life exhibited a sweet amiability, and fervant cordiality of manner, which knocked directly at the heart. His mental powers too, were above mediocrity; evincing in their steady development, both vivacity and strength, and holding out to all those whose name and fame were linked with his, the bright promise of an honorable and useful life. But in an evil hour—when as yet his young mind was putting forth the tender leaves of hope—there came a blight, a chilling frost, and nipped them in the bud. Whilst yet on the threshhold of our own beloved University, just girding himself for the generous and honorable race, disease, in a most awful form, stood before him and summoned him away from all that was dear to his youth.

His friends and the companions of his boyhood cannot but mourn, when they remember his virtues, his sufferings, and his patient christian resignation; but at the same time, they rejoice in the well established hope that, released as he now is, from a life of misery and pain, he will be introduced into a world of cloudless serenity, and, into the company of the just made perfect. They console themselves with the reflection that having cast off a diseased and burdensome body, he is now dressed for immortality, and that the mind, the undying mind, that scintillation of Deity, clouded and eclipsed as it sometimes is, here in its earthly house, will now move in a higher and holier sphere, and shine brighter and purer forever.

"The Soul of origin divine,
Gods glorious image freed from clay;
In Heavens eternal sphere, shall shine,
A star of day."—*Com.*

[Obituary—accompanying the notice of the death of Capt. Stephen Williams, published last week.]

Seldom, if ever, have we been called upon, to announce to the public, the death of a more truly estimable citizen than Mr. Williams. His great moral worth, and high sense of honor, combined with a mild and engaging disposition, won for him the respect and confidence of all who knew him, and his loss will be greatly felt throughout the neighborhood, in which he resided. Most deeply do we sympathise with the bereaved family in this great affliction. He has left a wife and eight children to mourn their irreparable loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father; but they are not as those who mourn without hope, for though he was taken off suddenly without warning, yet we have cause to believe he was prepared. He has been a worthy and exemplary member of the Baptist Church, for the last 13 years, and was much esteemed for his many excellent and admirable qualities.

"Be ye always ready, for ye know not the day, nor the hour, when the son of man cometh."

"O, death, what art thou? a husbandman that reapeth always
Out of season, as in season, with the sickle in his hand."

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.				
Hams,		8	a	8½
Middlings,		7½	a	8
Shoulders.		6½	a	7
Hog round,		7½	a	8
Western,		6	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White, nom		60	a	75
BEESWAX—Per pound.		18	a	—
BUTTER—Per pound,		15	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.				
Northern—Mess.		12 50	a	14 00
Do Prime, nom		7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,		4 50	a	5 00
CORN—Per bushel,		—	a	—
Meal,		70	a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,				
Rio,		7½	a	8
St. Domingo,		—	a	—
Laguyra,		7½	a	8
Cuba,		7	a	7½
Java,		10	a	11
COTTON—Per pound,	none.		a	—
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound		14	a	16
Sperm,		33	a	37½
Adamantine,		28	a	30
EGGS—Per doz.		15	a	20
FEATHERS—Per pound,			a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,		6 75	a	7 25
Fayetteville,		5 00	a	5 50
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,		65	a	70
IRON—Per pound,		4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.		7	a	8½
Western,		6½	a	7
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel		96	a	1 00
LUMBER—River—Per M.				
Flooring Boards,		7 75	a	8 50
Wide, do.			a	5 00
Scantling,		—	a	3 50
Timber, Mill,		2 75	a	5 50
Shipping Timber,		7 00	a	10 00
MOLASSES—West Indies.		21	a	22
New Orleans,		25	a	26
MACKEREL—Per barrel.				
No. 1,		— —	a	— —
No. 2,		— —	a	— —
No. 3,		— —	a	3 50
MULLETS—Per bbl.		3 00	a	4 00
NAILS—Per pound,		4	a	6½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.				
Yellow Dip Turpentine,		—	a	2 10
Virgin Dip new		2 60	a	2 75
Hard—		—	a	1 15
Tar,		1 25	a	—
Pitch,		—	a	1 00
Rosin—No. 1,		2 10	a	3 00
No. 2,		65	a	75
No. 3,		55	a	—
Spirits Turpentine,		24½	a	25
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,		75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel,		—	a	—
Black Eye,		55	a	60
Cow,		60	a	65
PORK—Per barrel.				
Northern Mess,		11 50	a	11 75
Prime,		9 50	a	10 00
Fresh,		—	a	—
POTATOES—Irish, per bbl.			a	—
Sweet, per bushel,		65	a	75
POULTRY—Chickens, live,		12	a	30
do dead,		—	a	—
Turkeys, live,		—	a	—
do dead,		—	a	—
RICE—Per 100 pounds,		2 75	a	5 00
Rough—Per bushel,		—	a	—
SALT—Per bushel.				
Turks Island,		—	a	—
Liverpool—sack,		—	a	1 00
SOAP—Per pound,		4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.				
Country,		60	a	1 00
Contract,		3 50	a	4 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.				
Northern Rum,		28	a	30
Gin,		30	a	31
Whiskey,		23	a	24
Do Old Nick,			a	75
Apple Brandy,		27	a	30
STEEL—Per pound,		12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.				
White Oak barrels—rough,		5 00	a	6 00
Dressed,		— —	a	10 —
Red Oak Hogshead—rough		6 —	a	10 —
Dressed,		9 00	a	12 00
SUGAR—Per pound.				
New-Orleans,		4	a	5½
Porto Rico,		5½	a	6
St. Croix,		7½	a	8
Loaf,		10	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,		8	a	8½
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,			a	—
VARNISH—Per gallon,		20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.				
Madeira,		70	a	5 00
Port,		1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,		40		60

Note.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M; tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per 100 lbs.,	—	a	62½
Cotton, per bale,	80	a	85
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	40	a	50
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	1 00
Ground Peas, per bushel,	5	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Tar, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,	—	a	5
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	5 50
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,	—	a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	60	a	62½
Lumber per M.,	6 00	a	7 —

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium			1½	per cent.
" " " New York,	"		1½	" "
" " " Boston,	"		1½	" "

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 28.

Beef on the hoof—Fair supply for immediate purposes.

Bacon—Sales of some 8,000 lbs. N. C. Bacon during the week, in lots to suit, hog round, at 8 cents per lb. The price has been generally steady at former quotations, and the market has a fair supply, though somewhat reduced since last report. The market is also pretty well supplied with Western Bacon, and sales at quotations.

Butter—Fresh, 25 cents per lb. at retail.

Corn—Since our last report, about 1000 bushels of Corn has been received, viz: 600 bushels from Bladen, which retailed from boat when it first arrived, at $1 per bushel. It is now retailing from boat at 70c per bushel: 400 bushels received per Railroad by a dealer, is retailing from store at 75c. No wholesale transactions, and we consequently erase our figures entirely. The article is yet scarce, and a few thousand bushels might be readily disposed of at a reasonable price. *Meal* is also scarce. Retails from store at 80c.

Chickens—Command from 12 to 30 cts. per head, according to size, &c.

Eggs—Sell from carts at prices varying from 12 to 16 cents per dozen, according to demand.

Flour—Arrivals of Fayetteville Flour continue light, at former prices. Stock light.

Lard—Stock of Lard fair—sales small and slow in bbls at 8, and kegs 8½c.

Lime—None received and much wanted.—Quotations nominal.

Hay—Sale of 54 bales at 65c per 100 lbs. Stock becoming light.

Naval Stores—Since our last report, some 2,200 bbls of Turpentine have arrived, and sold at prices ranging from $2 20 to $2 10, & one lot of 15 bbls. at $2 05 for yellow dip; virgin dip has been selling generally at $2.75. per bbl., with one or two exceptions, when $2,80 and $2,70 was taken for small lots. We quote as current rates to-day, yellow $2 10; virgin 2 60 a $2 75 per 320 lbs., but not firm. *Tar.*—100 bbls sold to-day at $1 25 per bbl. *Spirits Turpentine.*—Several small lots changed hands at 25 cts., and 75 bbls. to-day sold at 24½ cents per gallon—bbls $1 75—not returnable.

Lumber—We hear of no sales River Lumber to report. We continue former quotations, which are merely nominal.

Timber—Small sales at prices ranging from $2½ to $5½ per M.

Peas—Sales of 40 bushels cow peas at 75c per bushel. We quote as a fair state of the market, 60 to 65 cents per bushel.

Mutton and Lambs—Wanted—and bring from $1 50 to $2 per head, according to quality.

Potatoes—Irish, new crop—Sell from carts at $1 a $1 25 per bushel. No Sweet Potatoes, worthy of notice, arriving.

Newbern, June 26.—Turpentine, $1 75 a $1 80. Tar, $1 15. Meal, 60 a 70 cts. Lard, 8 a 8½ cts.

Baltimore, June 26—Flour $4 43¾ a $4 50; corn meal $2 50 a $2 75; rye flour $3; oats 25 a 28c; rye 56c; no change in provisions and groceries; whiskey 20 a 21c, in hhds and bbls.

Philadelphia, June 26—6 P. M.—Flour, $4 44 a 4 50; corn meal, $2 75; rye flour $2 87½; corn, yellow, 58 a 59c; oats, 28 a 31c; rye, 58 a 59c; mess pork, $11, prime, $9; lard, 6¾ a 7¾ cents per lb; coffee, 6¾ a 7½ for Rio; rice, 3¾ a 3¾ cents per lb; whiskey, 21 a 21½ cts.

New York, June 26—6 P. M.—Flour $4 56 a $5; corn meal $2 81½; rye flour $2 94; corn, mixed, 55 a 56c, and yellow 57 a 58c; oats 35 a 38c; rye 58c; mess pork $10 25 a $10 37, and prime $8 50; No. 1 beef $12 50; lard 6¾ to 7¼c per lb; rice 3¾c; cotton, upland, 8¼ a 8½c; whiskey 21 a 21½c, in bbls.

New York, June 23.—*Naval Stores*—Continue as last noticed with further sales of 1000 bbls. North County Turpentine at $2.37½ per 280 lbs.—400 do. Tar, to arrive, on private terms—200 White Rosin, $3,50 a $4 per 280 lbs—500 Wilmington Common, 90 cents, delivered—450 North County, 82½, afloat—and several hundred barrels Spirits Turpentine, 32½ a 33, cash, and 33¾, 4 mos.

Liverpool, June 9.—*Naval Stores*—Turpentine continues in limited demand, and only 400 barrels sold at 6s 9d. A few hundred bbls. common American Rosin brought 2s 6d.

MARINE LIST.
PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

June 20—Schr Laura, Charles, Shallotte, to G W Davis.
22—Brig Balize, Stokes, Apalachicola, Fla., to G W Davis.
Schr Martha B, Lewis Shallotte, to G W Davis.
24—Schr Col McRae, Davis, Charleston, to DeRosset, & Brown.
Schr Corinthian, Dashiels, Charleston, to G W Davis.
27—Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to A B Rothwell.

CLEARED.

June 20—Barque Rio, Cottrell, London, by J & D McRae.
22—Brig Catharine, Nichols, Nichols, Kennebunk, Me., by master.
Schr James G King, Wainwright, New York, by Jeffreys & Leighton.
23—Brig Jerome, Cones, Boston, by G W Davis.
25—Schr Athalia, Purnell, New York, by G W Davis.
Schr Marion, Morse, Little River, S C

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, June 25, 1849.

AGENTS.

The following gentlemen are authorized agents for the Journal. Our patrons in their respective neighborhoods will confer a favor on us by paying their bills to the above agents, or remit to us, per mail, at their earliest convenience.

JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarborough, N. C.
JOSIAH JOHNSON, Clinton, Sampson county.
DR. J. B. SEAVY, Harrell's Store, New Hanover co.
JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen county.
DR. SHERWOOD, Strickland's, Duplin county.
B. S. KOONCE, Richland, Onslow county.

The Past.—He [Gen. Taylor] is a good and true whig, *but he will proscribe no man for a difference of opinion. He hates, loathes proscription.* HE LOVES THE FREE, INDEPENDENT UTTERANCE OF OPINION. He has commanded whigs and democrats on the field of battle—has witnessed their patriotic devotion and invincible courage while standing together, shoulder to shoulder—has seen them fight, bleed and die together; *and God forbid he should proscribe any man on account of a difference of political sentiments.* He would as soon think (said the speaker) of running from a Mexican!—*Senator Crittenden.*

The Present—I have little doubt that, after the close of the present administration—whose policy will be exclusive enough, as to offices, before it gets through—a rotation in offices, however small, will become established. Every office will change hands when the Presidency changes hands.

Wash. Corr. Balt. Sun, 18th inst.

These extracts need no comment; one is a sample of the promises made before the election. The other shows the actual state of things as they *now* exist.

A Glorious Roll Call.—Gen. Worth, whose death has cast a gloom over the whole country, was engaged in the following battles, from the period of his entrance into the army as a second Lieutenant in 1813:

Chippewa,	Cerro Gordo,
Niagara,	Puebla,
Fort Erie,	Churubusco,
Monterey,	Chapultepec,
Vera Cruz,	Molino del Rey,

City of Mexico, and five battles in Florida, while in command of the eighth regiment of Infantry. A glorious roll call it is

Phil. Inquirer.

Showing their hands.—The whigs, now that they are firmly seated in power for the next four years, are beginning to show their hands—to avow their principles. The Toledo Blade, a bitter whig paper, is out flat-footed for a United States Bank!

The following paragraph we cut from a long article in that paper:

"We have always considered, and still consider, the United States Bank, or something very like it, ('a rose by any other name would smell as sweet,') as one of the best financial institutions that the country ever has or probably will possess"

The cloven foot of whiggery will stick out *after* election. Before the late Presidential election, the Blade could not have been induced to declare in favor of a United States Bank. If questioned on the subject, it would have declared it "obsolete." as did Webster. No whig in the Union would have dared to incorporate a bank in the "platform" of the party. Now, we shall not be surprised to hear the leaders of the party in the next Congress, if they find they have strength, start the old favorite measure.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Shipment of Breadstuffs.—From the 3d to the 7th of June, inclusive, there have cleared from this port, the following vessels laden with breadstuffs for Europe:—1 ship and 1 barque for Liverpool, 3 brigs for Cork, 1 do for Trieste, 1 do. for London, and 1 for Londonderry; in all eight vessels. This is a larger number than has cleared previously during any entire month of the present year.

Phil. Bulletin.

Soldiers' Bounty Lands.—It is estimated at the Home Department that 90,000 land warrants will be applied for on account of service in the war with Mexico. Of these about 5000 will be for 50 acres each, and the rest for 160 acres. Total, 13,800,000 acres. About 60,000 warrants have already been issued.

Political Power of the West.—The increase of vote in the North Western States since 1840 is forty per cent., equal to fifty per cent. in ten years, and equal to the total vote of Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana, in the South, and to the total vote of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island, in the North.

The Russian Army—A formidable Array.—Now that Russia has reappeared upon the battle-field of Europe, a statement of her Military resources will have general interest.—The following statistics upon the subject are condensed from the New York Courier:

The land forces of Russia amount to 1,000,000 of men in the war establishment, and are arranged into six main bodies of the army, the general reserve and the several corps of Cossacks. The first division, the great moveable European army of operations contains 465,720 men. These are arranged into 386 battalions of footmen, (together 376,000 men,) 469 squadrons of horsemen, (together 79,720 men,) and 79 brigades of artillery, with 1200 pieces. By adding the artillerists, the train, the companies of workmen, &c., the great army of operation may be estimated at 500,000 men The Army of Reserve contains 202,480 men. To these must be added the artillerists, &c. The total of the pieces of artillery belonging to the army of reserve amounts to 472. The Caucasian army, the third division, has 150,167 troops, with 302 pieces of artillery. The army in Finland consists of 16,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. The main body of the army in the province of Orenburg is 64,000 men, with 16 pieces of artillery. The army in Siberia, 16,000 men, 16 pieces of artillery.

The several corps of Cossacks, who are liable to active service abroad in time of war amount to 50,000 horsemen. The Cossacks, who have several particular appellations with reference to the parts of the country where they live, (for instance, Cossacks of the Don, Cossacks of the Ura, &c) and who number, upon the whole, about 600,000 men able to carry arms, are genuine Russians, as well as the great mass of the nation, but with the difference that they, since the year 1654, enjoy many political and social privileges.

The disposable forces Russia is able to send in the field in time of war amount to about 800,000 men. Of course they consist only of the European armies of operations and reserve and of the regiments of Cossacks; because the main bodies of the army in Caucasian Russia, in the province of Orenburg, &c., must keep their stations for the maintaining of internal peace and order there, and for the safety of the frontiers. According to the latest official reports, the total of the population throughout all parts of the Russian empire amounts to about sixty-seven millions inhabitants.

The reader may judge from this exhibit what the Hungarians have to encounter, with Austria combined with this formidable power, and Prussia probably lending its aid.

Newspapers in Europe—The London Times, a daily paper, costs $45 a year. The same rate is charged for the Morning Chronicle, Daily News, Globe, Herald and Post. The London Evening Mail is published three times a week, at $25 a year. The London semi-weeklies $16 50 per annum, and weeklies at $12 and $9. The French daily papers, the large ones, are about the same price as the London prints; those about the size of our penny papers, cost $20 and $25 per annum.—The German dailies cost $22 to $36 per annum.

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the Second Session of the Thirtieth Congress.

[PUBLIC—No. 53.]—An Act to establish the collection district of Brazos De Santiago, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all that part of the collection district of Saluria, south and west of the north side of Padre island in the gulf of Mexico, be and the same is hereby made a collection district, which shall be known as the District of Brazos Santiago, and that Point Isabel be, and the same is hereby, made the port of entry of the said district.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That a collector for the said district of Brazos Santiago shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall reside at Point Isabel, and hold his office for the terms and the time prescribed by law for the like office in other districts, and who shall be entitled to a salary not exceeding seventeen hundred and fifty dollars per annum, including in that sum the fees allowed by law, and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees exceeding the said sum of seventeen hundred and fifty dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That any merchandise which shall have been duly entered at the said port of entry, and the duties thereon paid or secured according to law, may be transported by land to Fort Brown on the Rio Grande, or any other place near the said Fort Brown, which may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and be thence exported with the privilege of drawback to any foreign country: *Provided*, That such exportation shall be made within one year from the date of importation, and under the conditions and provisions of the act entitled "An act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandize exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall appoint an additional inspector, who shall reside at Fort Brown, or such other place as may be designated by him as aforesaid, and who shall inspect all merchandise entitled to drawback under the provisions of this act, and otherwise protect the revenue.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That any merchandise which shall have been duly entered at the port of Corpus Christi, and the duties thereon paid or secured according to law, may be transported to Loredo, on the Rio Grande, and from thence exported to Mexico, with the privilege of drawback: *Provided*, That such exportation shall be made within one year from the date of importation and under the conditions and provisions of the act, "An act allowing drawback upon foreign merchandise exported in the original packages to Chihuahua and Santa Fe, in Mexico, and to the British North American provinces adjoining the United States, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-five;" and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorised to appoint an additional inspector to reside at Loredo, who shall inspect all merchandise entitled to drawback under the provisions of this act, and otherwise protect the revenue.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint a deputy collector to reside at Chesapeake City, in the State of Maryland, with authority to grant enrolments and licences to vessels: *Provided*, That the compensation of the said deputy collector shall be the usual fees of the office and nothing more.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the owners of vessels residing on New River, in Onslow county, in the State of North Carolina, shall have the privilege of taking out registers or enrolments, and licences, at Wilmington, in said State, and the collector of that district is hereby authorized to grant the same on the conditions now required by law.

ROB'T C. WINTHROP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

Approved March 3, 1845.

JAMES K. POLK.

[PUBLIC—No. 54.—An Act to cause the northern boundary of the State of Iowa to be run and marked.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall cause the northern boundary line of the State of Iowa to be run and marked, and suitable monuments placed thereon And the said surveyor general shall return one copy of said survey to the General Land Office, and another copy to the executive of Iowa, to be deposited in the archives of that State.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 55.]—An Act to amend the act entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of trying all issues of fact, triable by jury in the district court of the United States for the district of Iowa, as established by the act entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," approved third March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, the said district shall be separated into three divisions, as follows, to wit: All that part of said district lying within the Dubuque land district, as altered by the "Act to establish an additional land district in Iowa," approved eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall constitute the northern division, and a regular term of said court for said division shall be held at Dubuque, to commence on the first Monday in January; all that part of said district lying within the Iowa land district, as established by the "Act to establish an additional land district in Iowa," approved eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, shall constitute the middle division, and a regular term of said court for this division shall be held annually at Iowa city, to commence on the first Monday in October, and the residue of the State of Iowa shall constitute the southern division, and a regular term of said court for this division shall be held annually at Burlington, to commence on the first Monday in June; and should the judge of the said district court fail to attend at the time and place of holding any one of the regular terms of the court, for either of the said divisions of the aforesaid district, before the close of the fourth day of any such term, the business pending in such court shall stand adjourned to the next regular term thereof: *Provided*, That whenever the judge of said court, from any cause, shall fail to hold a regular term of said court, for either of said divisions, it shall be his duty, if, in his opinion, the business in said court shall require, to hold an intermediate term of said court, at such time as he shall, by his order, under his hand and seal, direct, addressed to the clerk and marshal of said court, at least thirty days previous to the commencement of said term, and to be published in the several newspapers published in the bounds of said division and district the same length of time; and at any and all such intermediate terms, the business of any such courts, of every nature and description whatsoever, shall have reference to, and be proceeded with, in the same manner as if the same were a regular term of the said court. And all such issues of fact shall be tried at a term of said court to be held in the division where such suit should hereafter be commenced in accordance with the third section of this act. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the said district court, by general rule, from regulating the venue of transitory actions, either in law or in equity, and from changing the same for a good cause to be shown.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all issues now pending in the said district court shall be tried at the places above prescribed for holding such court, within the division where the cause of action may have arisen, unless otherwise ordered by said court, in pursuance of the authority given in the first section of this act; and no process issued, or proceedings pending, in the said district court shall be avoided or impaired by this change of the time and place of holding such court; but all process, bail bonds, and recognizances, returnable at the next term of the said court, shall be returnable and returned to the court next held at the appropriate place, according to this act, in the same manner as if so made returnable on the face thereof, and shall have full effect accordingly; and all continuances may be made to conform to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits hereafter to be brought in the said district court, not of a local nature, shall be brought in a court of the division of the district where the defendant resides; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different divisions of the district, the plaintiff may sue in either division, and send duplicate writ or writs to the other defendants; on which the plaintiff or his attorney shall endorse that the writ thus sent is a copy of a writ sued out of a court of the proper division of the said district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from which they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly.

SEC 4 *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the clerk of the district court for the district of Iowa to appoint a deputy at each of the places prescribed for holding terms of the said court, who, in his absence, may exercise all the official powers of the said clerk, at the place and within the division of the said district for which he may have been appointed. And such deputy, before he enters on the discharge of his duties, shall take the usual oath for the faithful performance of his duties as such deputy. And nothing herein contained shall be held to excuse or release the said clerk from legal responsibility for acts performed by his said deputy, in behalf of said clerk in the office aforesaid.

SEC 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the district attorney and marshal of the district of Iowa shall, respectively, perform the duties of district attorney and marshal of and for the northern, middle, and southern divisions of the district of Iowa, as established by this act; and the said marshal shall keep an office at each of the places where the sessions of the said district court are directed to be held, and his charges for mileage, in the execution of the duties of his office within the said district, shall be computed from the city of Iowa.

SEC 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court of the United States, with which the district court of Iowa has been invested, it be, and is hereby invested, within the limits of said district, with the exercise of concurrent jurisdiction and power in all civil cases now exercised by the circuit courts of the United States; and that in all cases where said court shall exercise such jurisdiction, writs of error and appeals shall be allowed and taken from the judgments, orders, or decrees of said court to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and upon the same conditions as appeals may be taken from the circuit courts.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 56.]—An Act to transfer the towns of Vinal Haven, North Haven, and Islesboro', from the collection district of Penobscot to that of Belfast, in the State of Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the towns of Vinal Haven, North Haven, and Islesboro', in the State of Maine, now included in the collection district of Penobscot, shall hereafter be included in and constitute a part of the collection district of Belfast.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 57.]—An Act to provide for the settlement of the accounts of public officers and others who may have received moneys arising from military contributions, or otherwise, in Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all moneys raised in Mexico by contributions, or otherwise, and received by any officer of the United States army, or navy, shall be charged against such officer, on the books of the Treasury Department, and accounted for by him in like manner, as if the moneys collected and received had been drawn from the treasury of the United States; and if any part of said moneys shall have been expended for objects not usually embraced among those for which appropriations are made for that branch of the service to which the officer belongs, the sums so expended shall not be passed to the credit of the officer, except, in the case of an officer of the army, on the certificate of the Secretary of War, that the amount expended was properly disbursed, and for the public service, and, in case of any officer of the navy, on a like certificate of the Secretary of the Navy; and on the adjustment of the accounts of the officer, if any balance shall appear to remain in the hands of such officer, the same shall be paid into the treasury of the United States for general purposes And any such officer having such balance in his hands, who, after being duly required, shall refuse or neglect to pay over the same, or who shall, after due notice, fail to settle his accounts, shall be proceeded against in the same manner as is provided for, by existing laws, in the case of disbursing officers who neglect or refuse to account for moneys drawn from the treasury of the United States. And all moneys received by any officer, either as contributions or penalties, or as internal assessments and compensations granted by the municipal authorities, as well as all sums received by any officer or agent, acting as collector, shall be charged to, and accounted for, by such officer or agent, in the same manner as in other cases provided by this section.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*, That where an officer has had the supervision of the collection of the military contributions at any of the ports in Mexico, and has, at the same time, exercised civil functions, under the temporary government there established, or where an officer or other person shall have performed the duties of collectors at such ports, such officer or person shall be allowed a compensation which shall be assimilated in amount, as nearly as may be, including the regular pay and emoluments of such officer, to that allowed by existing laws to officers of the customs in the United States where the services are similar in amount and importance: such allowance, in all cases, to be determined by the President of the United States. And all officers of the army and other persons in public employment, who have received payment for their services in collecting, keeping, or accounting for said moneys, and for other necessary services, are authorized to retain so much of the amounts so received as, in the opinion of the President of the United States, may be a fair compensation for said services

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That where questions arise in respect to the refunding of duties collected in Mexico, or the remission of penalties imposed, on the ground that the collection was improper or the penalties wrongfully enforced, the same shall be referred for the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, who is hereby authorized and required to pay, under the direction of the President of the United States, out of the money in the treasury raised from contributions, such sums as may be determined by him to have been improperly levied or imposed as contributions, assessments, or penalties.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That where accounts are rendered for expenditures, under the approval and sanction of the proper officers, and which may appear to have been proper and necessary, but cannot be settled for the want of appropriations applicable to the object to which they relate, the same may be paid out of the contribution fund, on the approval of the head of the department having charge of that branch of business to which the expenditure appertains.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That where expenditures have been made, in the course of the war with Mexico, by the commanding generals, or under their directions, for secret services, the accounts therefor shall be adjusted and settled in the same manner as is provided for the settlement of accounts for expenses of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, under the act entitled "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," passed March nineteenth, seventeen hundred and ninety eight.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That where pursers of the navy, acting under the instructions of their commanding naval officers, have made disbursements for hostile operations against the enemy on land, and which operations have been approved by the government, such pursers shall, under the direction of the President of the United States, be credited for the amounts thus necessarily disbursed; and such parts thereof as shall have been received by officers of the army shall be charged to and accounted for by them, respectively.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No. 58.]—An Act declaring Fort Covington, in the State of New York, to be a port of delivery, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the town of Fort Covington, in the State of New York, shall be a port of delivery, and shall be subject to the same regulations as other ports of delivery in the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to appoint a deputy collector to reside at Chesapeake city, in the State of Maryland, to grant enrolments and licenses to vessels: *Provided*, That the compensation of the said deputy collector shall be the usual fees of office and nothing more.

Approved March 3, 1849.

[PUBLIC—No 59.]—An Act to incorporate the Oak Hill Cemetery, in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Lorenzo Thomas, John Marbury, senior, Edward M Linthicum, and George Poe, jr., together with such other persons as may become proprietors of lots in the hereinafter mentioned cemetery, of a size not less each than three hundred square feet, and their successors and assigns, be, and they are made hereby, a body politic and corporate in law, under the name, style, and title of "The Oak Hill Cemetery Company," and by that name shall be able, and capable in law, to have and use a common seal, to sue and be sued, to plead and be impleaded, and to do all such other things as are incident to a corporation

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Lorenzo Thomas, John Marbury, senior, Edward M. Linthicum, and George Poe, jr., shall be managers of the said corporation, and shall continue so to be, until the first Monday in June, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-two, on which day, and on the same day in every succeeding year thereafter, there shall be a general meeting of the proprietors of lots in the said cemetery, who are members of the said corporation, of whom twenty, appearing in person or by proxy, shall form a quorum to transact all business; and at such meeting on that day, in each and every year, the said proprietors of lots, each being entitled to one vote, and no more, shall elect four persons from among their own number to be managers of the said corporation for one year, from the day of their election, and until other managers shall be duly elected in their place; and if there shall, from any cause whatsoever, be a failure on the part of the proprietors of lots to make such election on any of the days aforesaid, the managers holding over shall appoint some other time for proprietors of lots to meet and make such election, and shall give at least six days previous notice of the time and place so appointed, by an advertisement, in some convenient newspaper, and the managers then elected shall serve until the recurrence of the regular election, and until others have been elected in their place; and in the event of any vacancy in the board of managers by death, resignation, removal from the county, or otherwise, the continuing members of the said board shall have power to choose from among the proprietors of lots in the said cemetery a manager to fill such vacancy, and the person so chosen shall have power to act in the premises, in connexion with the continuing managers, in every respect as if he had been originally appointed to said office by this act, or elected to the same by the proprietors of lots at a general meeting; and a majority of the said board of managers shall form a quorum to do all business.

SEC. 3 *And be it further enacted*, That the said corporation may acquire, take, and hold, in fee simple, by gift or grant, all that portion of a lot of ground in Washington county, in the District of Columbia, commonly called the Rock of Dunbarton, which is bounded on the south by the northern boundary line of Georgetown, on the west by lands of Capt. William M Boyce, on the north by Rock Creek, and on the east by land of the heirs of Lewis Grant Davidson, deceased, containing about fifteen acres, and any other lands adjacent thereto, not exceeding in the whole fifty acres; and may take and hold any personal estate, not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value, which said land and personal estate shall be devoted and applied to purposes connected with, and appropriate to the objects of a cemetery or burial place, the establishing, maintaining, and improving of which is hereby declared to be the only object for which said corporation is created.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the said board of managers shall choose one of their own body to be president thereof, who shall be also president of the said corporation. They shall have power to appoint all officers and agents necessary for the due and regular transaction of the business of said institution, to assign to them, severally, their duties, to fix their compensation, and to require, if deemed expedient, of any of their said officers, a bond with approved security for the faithful performance of their duties. They shall have power to lay out and ornament the cemetery grounds; to erect all necessary enclosures and buildings; to lay out, sell, and dispose of burial lots; to make such by-laws, rules and regulations as they may deem proper for conducting the affairs of said company, for the government of lot-holders and visitors to the cemetery; and for the sale and conveyance of lots in the said cemetery by individual proprietors; and in general they shall have the management, superintendence, and care of the property, expenditures, business, and prudential concerns of the said corporation, and they shall make a report of their doings to the said corporation at each annual meeting of the said proprietors of lots.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That special meetings of the members of the said corporation for the transaction of business may be called by the board of managers, or by any five of such members, by advertisement to be inserted in some convenient newspaper, two weeks before the day appointed for such meeting, in which shall be set forth the time and place, and object of such meeting.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every lot conveyed in said cemetery shall be held by the proprietor thereof, for the purpose of sepulture only, and for no other purpose, and shall be deemed real estate, and shall not be subject to the payment of any assessment or tax whatsoever, nor subject to execution or attachment for any debt; and the proceeds of the sale of buriol lots in the said cemetery shall, after deducting the annual expenses of cemetery establishment, be applied solely to the improvement, extension, ornament, and preservation of the said cemetery, and shall not be made a source of profit to the proprietors of lots or members of said corporation.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall unlawfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure, or remove any tomb, monument, grave stone, or other structure, placed in the said cemetery, or any fence, railing, or other work, for the protection or ornament of any tomb, monument, grave stone, or other structure aforesaid, or of any cemetery lot within the limits of the ground belonging to the said corporation, or of the grounds set apart for the cemetery; or shall unlawfully destroy, break, or remove, cut, or injure, any tree, shrub, or plant, within the limits of said cemetery; or shall shoot or discharge any gun, or other fire-arm, within the said limits, or at any object within the same, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace, or other court of competent jurisdiction within Washington county aforesaid, be punished by a fine of not less than five dollars, or more than fifty, according to the nature and aggravation of the offence; and such offender shall, also, be liable, in an action of trespass, to be brought against him in any court of competent jurisdiction in the name of the said corporation, to pay all such damages as shall have been occasioned by his unlawful act or acts; which money, when recovered, shall be applied by the said corporation, under the direction of the board of managers, to the reparation and restoration of the property destroyed or injured as above, and members of the said corporation shall be witnesses in such; and if any person shall unlawfully open any tomb or grave in the lands of the Oak Hill Cemetery Company, or shall clandestinely remove, or attempt to remove, any body or remain therefrom, such person, on conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdicton within the county where the said cemetery is situated, shall be sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary of the District of Columbia, at hard labor for a term not less than one year, or more than five, and pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, at the discretion of the said court.

SEC. 8 *And be it further enacted*, That lots in the said cemetery shall be indivisible, and upon the death of any proprietor of any lot in the said cemetery, he or she being a member of said corporation, the devisee of such lot, or the heir-at-law, as the case may be, shall be entitled to all the priviledges of membership as aforesaid; and if there be more than one devisee, or heir-at-law, of each lot, the board of managers for the time being shall designate which of the said devisees or heirs-at-law shall represent the said lot, and vote in the meetings of the corporation; which designation shall continue in force until by death removal, or other sufficient cause, another designation shall become necessary; and in making such designation the managers shall, as far as they conveniently may, give the preference to males over females, and to proximity of blood, and priority of age, having due regard, however, to proximity of residence.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said corporation to take and hold any grant, donation, or bequest upon trust, to apply the income thereof, under the direction of the board of managers, for the embellishment, preservation, renewal, or repair of any tomb, monument, grave stone, or other structure, fence, railing, or other enclosure, in or around any cemetery lot, or for the planting and cultivation of any trees, shrubs, flowers, or plants, in or around any cemetery lot, according to the terms of such grant, donation, or bequest; and any court having equity jurisdiction within the county in which said cemetery is situated shall have full power and jurisdiction to compel the due performance of such trust, or any of them, upon a bill filed by the proprietor of any lot in said cemetery for that purpose.

SEC. 10 *And be it further enacted*, That the said cemetery property shall be, and the same is hereby declared to be, forever inalienable by the said corporation, and to be exempted from all public assessments and taxes, so long as the same shall remain dedicated to the purposes of a cemetery.

Approved March 3, 1849.

There were 583 coastwise and 345 foreign arrivals of vessels in Boston during the month of May, and 270 coastwise and 345 foreign clearances.

City Mortality.—There were 53 deaths at Boston last week, died of scarlet fever 10; consumption 9; cholera 2; cholera morbus 1. In Philadelphia, last week, there were 119 deaths; died of cholera 5; diarrhea 4; cholera morbus 3; consumption 20; small pox 6.

Why vs. Why.—A quarrelsome officer lately traversing one of the Boulevards at Paris, observed a person turn toward him and laugh. Indignant, he asked, "why do you laugh, sir, as I pass?" To which the other quickly rejoined, "why do you pass, sir, when I laugh?"

Law Notice.

THE subscriber has resumed the duties of his profession, and will be found at his office on the corner of Second and Princess streets, Nixon's basement.

ED. CANTWELL.

Wilmington, N. C., March, 1849.

***Having established an Agency in the city of Washington, he is prepared to give prompt attention to all claims for Extra Pay, Mileage, Subsistence, &c., growing out of the late wars with Mexico and Great Britain, and under the various Pensions and Bounty Laws passed to encourage enlistments in the Regular Army and Volunteer Service.

OLD NASH BRANDY.

5 bbls very superior old Nash Brandy. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

(LATE HANOVER HOUSE,)

FRONT STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THIS HOUSE has lately been re-opened, under the superintendance of the undersigned, who have given it a thorough overhauling, and newly furnished it throughout. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting, on their part, to render the patron satisfied and comfortable.

Their Table and Chambers are as well furnished, and attended on by as faithful servants as can be found in any other Hotel in the Southern States.

The Omnibus will be found ready at the Cars and Steamboats, carrying baggage, free, to and from the Hotel.

HUTCHINS & MASALON

January 19, 1849 —(19-1ynee

Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration upon the Estate of DAVID FULTON, dec'd, at the March Term, 1849, of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate settlement; and all persons having claims of any sort against the said estate, are hereby notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

CATHARINE A FULTON.

May 4, 1849.—[34tf] *Administratrix.*

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

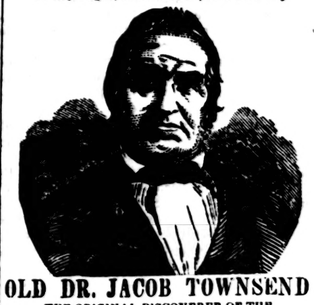
50 Hhds superior Muscovado Sugar, 100 do do Cuba Molasses, just received per schr John Story, and for sale by G W DAVIS.

June 15.

CAUTION EXTRA

A man by the name of *CLAPP* has engaged with a young man of the name of S. P. Townsend, and uses his name to put up a Sarsaparilla, which they call Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, denominating it *GENUINE*, Original, ecc. This Townsend is no doctor, and never was; but was formerly a worker on railroads, canals, and the like. Yet he assumes the title of Dr., for the purpose of gaining credit for what he is not. This is to caution the public not to be deceived, and purchase none but the *GENUINE ORIGINAL OLD* Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, having on it the Old Dr's. likeness, his family coat of arms, and his signature across the coat of arms.

Principal Office, 102 Nassau-st., New York City.



OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER OF THE

Genuine Townsend Sarsaparilla.

Old Dr. Townsend is now about 70 years of age, and has long been known as the *AUTHOR* and *DISCOVERER* of the *GENUINE ORIGINAL "TOWNSEND SARSAPARILLA."* Being poor, he was compelled to limit its manufacture, by which means it has been kept out of market, and the sales circumscribed to those only who had proved its worth, and known its value. It had reached the ears of many, nevertheless, as those persons who had been healed of sore diseases, and saved from death, proclaimed its excellence and wonderful

HEALING POWER.

Knowing, *many years ago*, that he had, by his skill, science and experience, devised an article which would be of incalculable advantage to mankind when the means would be furnished to bring it into universal notice, when its inestimable virtues would be known and appreciated. This time has come, the means are supplied; this *GRAND AND UNEQUALLED PREPARATION* is manufactured on the largest scale, and is called for throughout the length and breath of the land, especially; as it is found incapable of degeneration or deterioration.

Unlike young S. P Townsend's, it improves with age, and never changes, but for the better: because it is prepared on *scientific principles* by a *scientific man*. The highest knowledge of Chemistry, and the latest discoveries of the art, have all been brought into requisition in the manufacture of the Old Dr's Sarsaparilla. The Sarsaparilla root, it is well known to medical men, contains many medicinal properties, and some properties which are inert or useless, and others, which if retained in preparing it for use, produce *fermentation* and *acid*, which is injurious to the system Some of the properties of Sarsaparilla are so *volatile*, that they entirely evaporate and are lost in the preparation, If they are not preserved by a *scientific process*, known only to those experienced in its manufacture. Moreover, these *volatile principles*, which fly off in vapor, or as an exhalation, under heat, are the very *essential medical properties* of the root, which give to it all its value.

Any person can boil or stew the root till they get a dark colored liquid, which is more from the coloring matter in the root than from any thing else; they can then strain this insipid or vapid liquid, sweeten with sour molasses, and then call it "SARSAPARILLA EXTRACT or SYRUP." But such is not the article known as the

GENUINE OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is so prepared, that all the inert properties of the Sarsaparilla root are first removed, every thing capable of becoming acid or of fermentation, is extracted and rejected; then every particle of medical virtue is secured in a pure and concentrated form; and thus it is rendered incapable of losing any of its valuable and healing properties. Prepared in this way, it is made the most powerful agent in the

Cure of innumerable diseases.

Hence the reason why we hear commendations on every side in its favor by men, women, and children. We find it doing wonders in the cure of *CONSUMPTION, DYSPEPSIA*, and *LIVER COMPLAINT*, and in *RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, PILES, COSTIVENESS*, all *CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, PIMPLES, BLOCTHES*, and all affections arising from

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

It possesses a marvellous efficacy in all complaints arising from *Indigestion*, from *Acidity of the Stomach*, from unequal circulation, determination of blood to the head, palpitation of the heart, cold feet and hands, cold chills and hot flashes over the body. It has not its equal in *Colds* and *Coughs*; and promotes easy expectoration and gentle perspiration, relaxing stricture of the lungs, throat, and every other part.

But in nothing is its excellence more manifestly seen and acknowledged than in all kinds and stages of

FEMALE COMPLAINTS.

It works wonders in cases of *Fluor Albus* or *Whites, Falling of the Womb, Obstructed, Suppressed*, or *Painful Menses, Irregularity* of the menstrual periods, and the like; and is as effectual in curing all the forms of *Kidney Diseases*.

By removing obstructions, and regulating the general system, it gives tone and strength to the whole body, and thus cures all forms of

Nervous diseases and debility,

and thus prevents or relieves a great variety of other maladies, as *Spinal irritation, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance Sucoming, Epileptic Fits, Convulsions*, &c.

It cleanses the blood, excites the liver to healthy action, tones the stomach, and gives good digestion, relieves the bowels of torpor and constipation, allays inflammation, purifies the skin, equalises the circulation of the blood, producing gentle warmth equally all over the body, and the insensible perspiration; relaxes all stictures and tightness, removes all obstructions, and invigorates the entire nervous system. Is not this then

The medicine you pre-eminently need?

But can any of these things be said of S. P. Townsend's inferior article? This young man's liquid is not to be

COMPARED WITH THE OLD DR'S,

because of one GRAND FACT, that the one is INCAPABLE of DETERIORATION, and

NEVER SPOILS,

while the other DOES; *souring, fermenting*, and *blowing the bottles* containing it into fragments; the sour, acid liquid exploding, and damaging other goods! Must not this horrible compound be poisonous to the system?—*What! put acid into a system already diseased with acid!* What causes Dyspepsia but acid? Do we not all know that when food sours in our stomachs, what mischiefs it produces? flatulence, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, diarrhœa, dysentery, colic, and corruption of the blood! What is Scrotula but an acid humor in the body? What produces all the humors which bring on Eruptions of the Skin, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, White Swellings, Fever Sores, and all ulcerations internal and external? It is nothing under heaven, but an acid substance, which sours, and thus spoils all the fluids of the body, more or less. What causes Rheumatism but a sour or acid fluid which insinuates itself between the joints and elsewhere, irritating and inflaming the delicate tissues upon which it acts? So of nervous diseases, of impurity of the blood, or deranged circulations, and nearly all the ailments which afflict human nature.

Now is it not horrible to make and sell, and *infinitely worse* to use this

SOURING, FERMENTING, ACID "COMPOUND" OF S. P. TOWNSEND,

and yet he would fain have it understood that Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's *Genuine Original Sarsaparilla*, is an IMITATION of his inferior preparation!!

Heaven forbid that we should deal in an article which would bear the most distant resemblance to S. P. Townsend's *articles!* and which should bring down upon the Old Dr. such a mountain load of complaints and criminations from Agents who have sold, and purchasers who have used S. P. Townsend's FERMENTING COMPOUND.

We wish it understood, because it is the *absolute truth*, that S. P. Townsend's article and Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are *as wide apart, and infinitely dissimilar*; that they are unlike in every particular, having not one single thing in common.

As S. P. Townsend is no doctor, and never was, is no chemist, no pharmaceutist—knows no more of medicine or disease than any other common, unscientific, unprofessional man, what *guarantee* can the public have that they are receiving a genuine scientific medicine, containing all the virtues of the articles used in preparing it, and which are incapable of changes which might render them the AGENTS of Disease instead of health.

But what else should be expected from one who knows nothing comparatively of medicine or disease? It requires a person of some experience to cook and serve up even a common decent meal. How much more important is it that the persons who manufacture medicine, designed for

WEAK STOMACHS AND ENFEEBLED SYSTEMS,

should know well the medical properties of plants, the best manner of securing and concentrating their healing virtues, also an extensive knowledge of the various diseases which affect the human system, and how to adapt remedies to these diseases:

It is to arrest frauds upon the unfortunate, to pour balm into wounded humanity, to kindle hope in the despairing b